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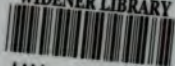
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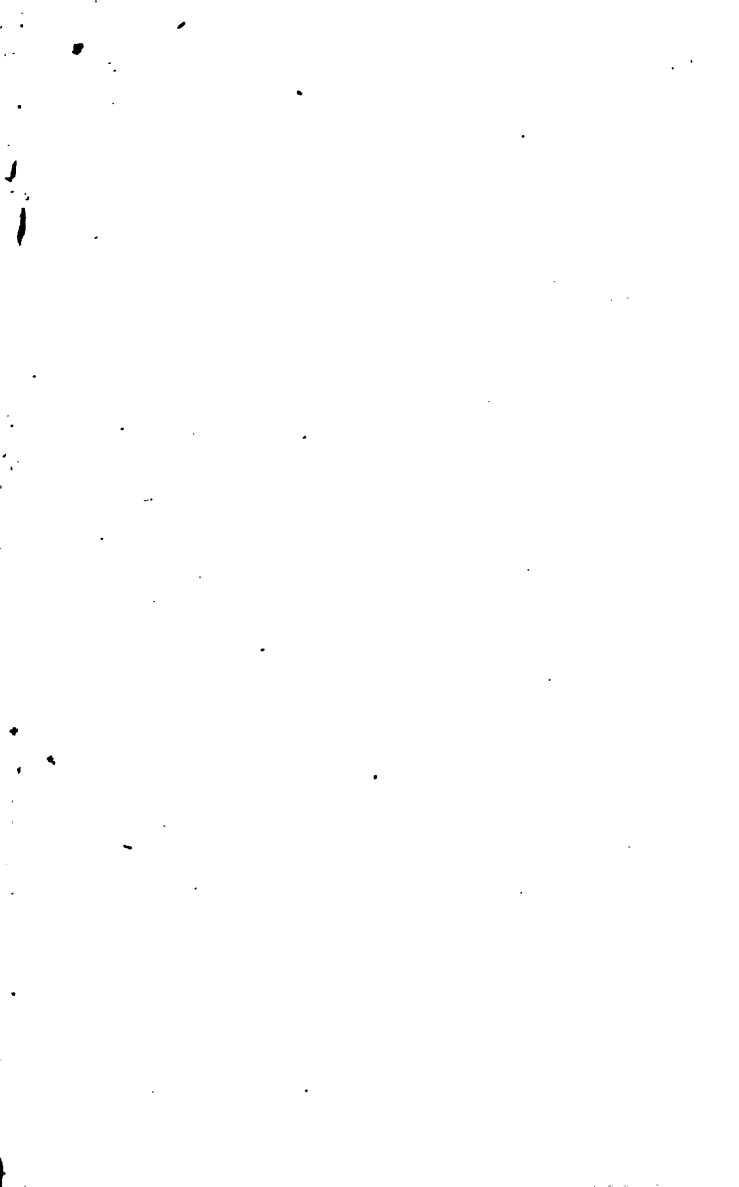


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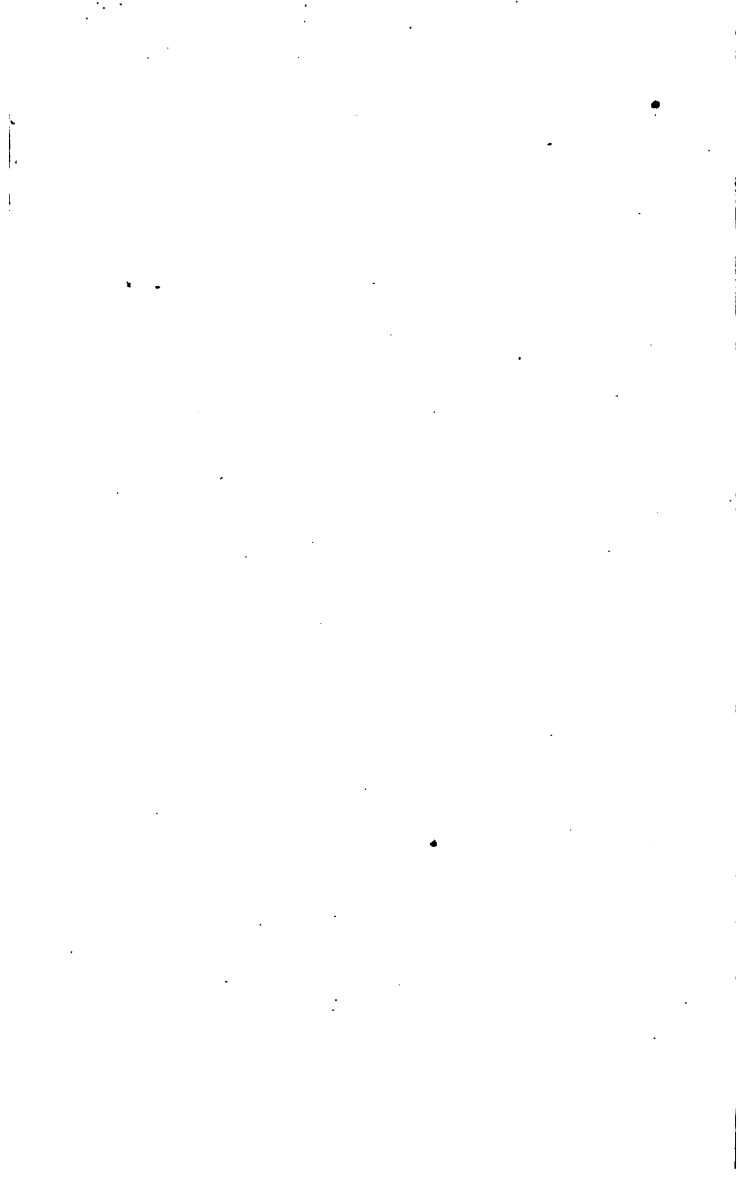


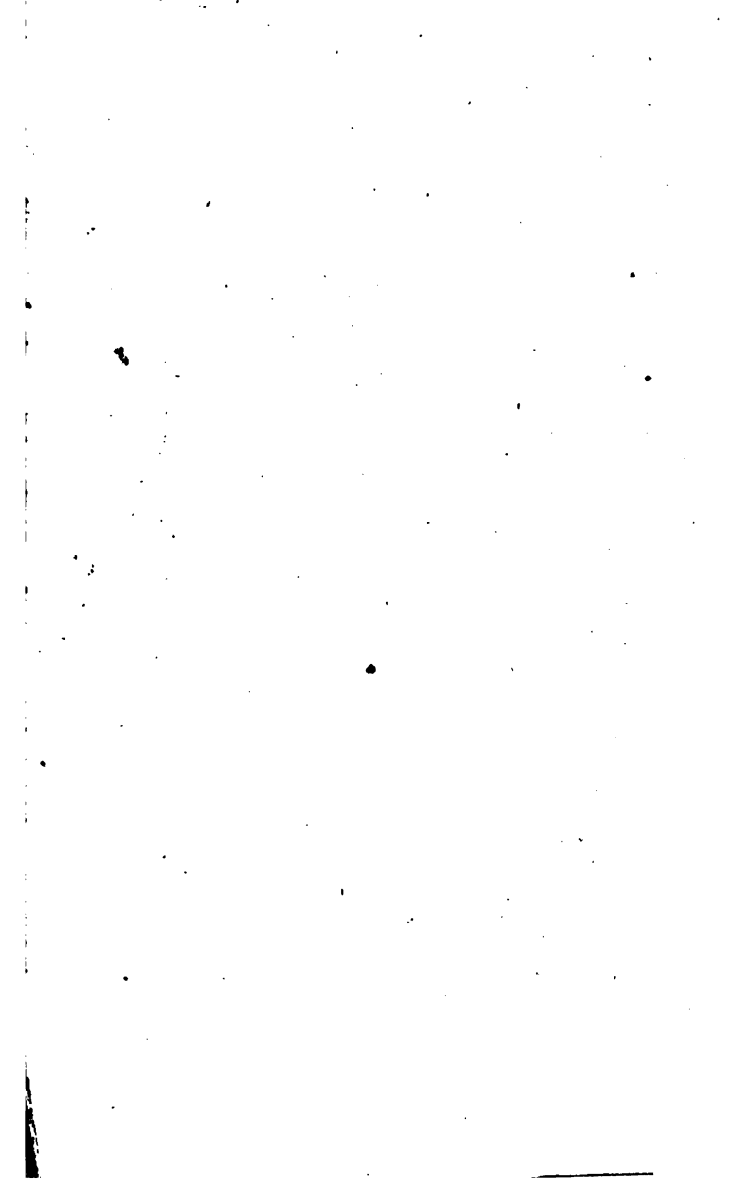
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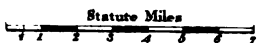
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EXCURSIONS
through
SURREY.
Illustrated with
ENGRAVINGS.



St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, Surrey.

Pub^d March 1 1842 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

Samuel Thomas, 1776

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EXCURSIONS

IN THE

COUNTY OF SURREY:

COMPRISING BRIEF
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DELINEATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RESIDENCES OF THE
NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

Remains of Antiquity,

AND OTHER INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY.

FORMING A COMPLETE
Guide for the Traveller & Tourist.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
FIFTY ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN;
J. GREIG, BACK ROAD, ISLINGTON;
AND P. YOUNGMAN, WITHAM AND MALDON, ESSEX.

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Gift of
Henry Es. Cenny, Esq
of Boston.

PREFACE.

ON completing the Excursions through the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, and submitting them to the continued patronage of an indulgent public, the Editor conceives that he might possibly be considered wanting in respect to the readers of these numbers, in entirely omitting the prefatory matter, with which it has been customary to introduce the labours of literature and graphic illustration to the world.

For his own part his highest aim having been to select and arrange from the most judicious topographical writers, such descriptions and remarks as appeared applicable to the several subjects before him, he has neither praise to claim, nor fears to derive censure, for what has emanated from the minds of others. If the descriptions and remarks alluded to have been placed in lucid order, in interesting points of view, and comprised in volumes of that moderate length, which neither tires in perusal, nor prevents their being adopted as a pocket companion, to the enlightened tourist and general traveller, the object proposed has been sufficiently accomplished, and the value of the accomplishment must be alone estimated by the reader.

In regard to the *Plates*, however, which accompany these pages, the proprietors can unhesitatingly assume a higher ground. Their execution, under the immediate superintendence of an artist distinguished for his delineations of the face of nature, and its embellishments by the hand of art, must continue to merit, as they have

already received, the approbation of all who have a taste for the elegancies of graphic excellence. And the views from which they have been taken, being the works of draughtsmen of eminence, have been justly admired for the beauty of their designs, and their fidelity to the subjects they were intended to present to the reader's eye.

The Seats of the nobility and gentry will be found to form a prominent feature of the embellishments. Than these, no subjects can be more interesting to all who consider the cultivated demesne, and ornamental mansion, the evidences of the wealth and prosperity of a country, as indeed they so eminently are. And at the same time that they tend, by their attractions to the man of opulence and taste, to procure the neighbourhood of wealth and refined manners for spots where these prove an inestimable advantage, while in the aggregate they must add vastly to the store of national utility, their representations by the pencil are certain to convey pleasurable feelings to the contemplative mind, not less than to the regaled sight.

It may be necessary to add, that the projected length of each of these volumes has been diminished one half. This has been done at the expressed wish of several persons, who conceived that every thing worthy of remark in the several counties might be brought within the reduced form, and that thus the expence of the volumes might be lessened, without detracting from their usefulness. The one of these objects is certainly attained by this arrangement, and it is confidently hoped that in the other the Editor has been equally successful.

EXCURSIONS THROUGH SURREY.



SURREY is an inland county, bounded on the north by the Thames, which separates it from Middlesex, on the south by Sussex, on the east by Kent, and on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire. Its greatest length from north to south is about twenty-six miles, its greatest breadth from east to west about thirty-eight; from which will be seen, that in point of size it is inferior to the majority of the counties of England.

So long as the Romans maintained their power in our island, this county formed a part of that large province southward of the Thames and Severn, which they distinguished as *Britannia Prima*. But on the new partition of the country which took place under the Saxon heptarchy, it assumed the title of the kingdom of the South Saxons, and contained, by estimation, according to Camden, 7000 hides of land. This kingdom, founded by Ella about A. D. 491, continued until Ina, king of the West Saxons, completed its conquest, together with that of the adjoining county of Kent, in the year 725. The people whom the Romans found in possession of this county, and of Sussex, on their arrival, were the *Segontiaci*, by Ptolemy called *Regni*, who originally came from Belgium.

The word Surrey, or at least that from which the modern appellation is derived, is as old as the reign of Alfred ; that monarch, upon his division of England into counties or shires, having, from the situation of this on the southern side of the Thames, called it by the Saxon name, from which the various modes of writing it ; as *Suthrica*, *Suthereia*, *Suthregia*, *Suthrie*, *Suthereye*, *Suderige*, and *Sudrei*, are natural and obvious deviations. In Domesday Book, it is written *Sudrie* ; and from this latter document it appears that the Norman Conqueror gave very unequal portions of the county to eleven of his followers, among whom Richard de Tonebruge, or de Clare, was principally favoured, receiving for his share of the spoil thirty-eight manors.

It being the policy of William, and that of too many of his immediate successors, to reserve as large a portion of the country as possible, as demesnes of the crown, for the purposes of hunting (an amusement to which those princes were particularly addicted), the whole county at length, by the enclosures of the royal manors in the reign of Henry II., became afforested. And though Richard, his son and successor, in consequence of the general disgust excited by this innovation, found himself obliged to disafforest no less than three-fourths of it, yet King John, we are told, “ followed the example of his brother and father in afforesting the lands of his subjects, so that the forests were every where so much enlarged, that the greatest part of the kingdom was turned into forests ; the boundaries whereof were so large, and the laws so very severe, that it was impossible for any man who lived within these boundaries to escape the danger : and thus it continued till the 17th year of

his reign, A. D. 1215* ;" when the king, however unwillingly, signed the Charter of the Forests, together with Magna Charta, at Runnemead.

Still, however, the terms stipulated for at this famous conference were by no means fulfilled ; and successive struggles between the monarchs and the people ensued, until in the first year of Edward III. a full confirmation of the above charter, was obtained.

Attempts were made, even so late as the reign of Charles I., to recover that part of the county which Richard I. had formerly reserved, by the name of the *Bailiwick* of Surrey, and to reduce it again within the limits of Windsor Forest ; but these attempts, like so many other impolitic efforts of the first Charles, were entirely frustrated, and served only to render the just claims of the people more notorious, and the privileges they enjoyed under their charters more substantial and complete. And from this period, that part of the county, from the time of Richard I. known by the name of the *Bailiwick* of Surrey, has been reckoned purlieu of the forest only ; in which the king still enjoys a right and property over his deer escaping into it, against every man but the owners of the woods or lands in which they are found, but which is exempted from the laws of the forest, and the ordinary jurisdiction of its officers ; and so far free and open to all owners of lands within the same, as that, under certain limitations, they may chase and kill any of the deer actually found therein.

For the better preservation of the deer so escaping into the purlieu, the king has in every such place a ranger, who is appointed by letters patent, and whose office it is " to re-chase and drive back again the wild

* Manwood, p. 243.

beasts of the forest, as often as they shall range out of the same into his purlieu*."

Nothing in the later history of this county occurs worthy of notice, if we except the decided part it took in the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, when it proved an active enemy to the former; and, previously to the open rupture which ended in the temporary subversion of the monarchy, presented a spirited petition, signed by 2000 persons, to the two houses of parliament, for a redress of grievances, and congratulating them on some popular measures they had adopted; a petition which speedily produced, amongst others, the bills against bishops' votes, the pressing of soldiers, &c.

In regard to the honorial history of Surrey, it is known that so early as the time of the Saxons, the county conferred the title of Earl; but the first who enjoyed this dignity under the Norman princes was William de Warren, Earl of Warren, in Normandy, who married the daughter of the Conqueror, and accompanied him to England. After various extinctions and forfeitures, and its change for one life into a dukedom, in 1397, the title at length passed into the noble family of the Howards; Thomas, son of John Howard (who by Richard III. had been created Duke of Norfolk) being at the same time created Earl of Surrey. Thomas, his great grandson, who for many years possessed the ear and favour of Queen Elizabeth, being at length suspected of too great a partiality for Mary, Queen of Scots, and even of a design to marry her, was executed by her imperious rival, in 1572; and the earldom becoming thus once more forfeited, lay dormant till the 1st of James I., when that monarch revived it in the person of

* Manwood, in voc. purlieu.

Thomas, grandson of the late duke; since which time it has been enjoyed, without interruption, by the illustrious house of Norfolk.

Surrey has been ecclesiastically attached to the see of Winchester, since the year 705; but nine of its churches, formerly constituting the deanery of Croydon, are now peculiars to that of Canterbury; the above-mentioned deanery becoming extinct about the period of the Reformation. The three existing deaneries, those of Ewell, Southwark, and Stoke, are subject to the archdeacon of the county, whose jurisdiction includes the whole of it, the nine peculiars as before excepted. The archdeaconry was founded in or before 1120: the ecclesiastical subdivisions of the county are into 140 parishes, 75 rectories, 35 vicarages, and 30 chapels of ease and perpetual curacies.

The civil division of Surrey is into fourteen hundreds, which (as well as the subdivisions of tythings) owe their institution, there is good reason to believe, to the prudence and policy of Alfred; who, in all probability, borrowed them from the Germanic constitution in Italy, and other places on the continent. Each of these districts consisted originally of ten tythings, as every tything did of ten families; and at the head of these was a superior, called the lord of the hundred, who held his court for hearing and determining, on the oaths of twelve good and sufficient men, all causes, criminal as well as civil, within his jurisdiction, that were of too great importance to be judged in the tything, or too trivial to be brought before the county. It may be interesting to give the names of the hundreds, as they stand in Domesday Book, and as they occur in modern orthography:

<i>Domesday Book.</i>	<i>Modern appellation.</i>
1. The land of the Bishop of Winchester.	1. Farnham.
2. Godelminge.	2. Godalming.
3. Blac-heat-feld.	3. Blackheath.
4. Wochinges.	4. Woking.
5. Godlei.	5. Godley.
6. Amele-Brige.	6. Elmbridge.
7. Copedorne.	7. Copthorne.
8. Fingeham.	8. Effingham.
9. Wodeton.	9. Wotton, or Dorking.
10. Chirchfelde.	10. Reigate.
11. Tenrige.	11. Tandridge.
12. Waleton.	12. Wallington, or Croydon.
13. Chingestun.	13. Kingston.
14. Brixistan.	14. Brixton.

Anciently, the government of the county was lodged in the earl or count, to whom it was committed by the king at will, sometimes for life, and afterwards in fee : but when it could no longer be commodiously executed by a person of such superior rank and quality, it was judged necessary to constitute a person duly qualified to officiate in his stead, who is therefore called, in Latin, *vice-comes*, and, in our ancient tongue, *shire-reeve* (the modern sheriff), *i. e.* governor of the shire or county. His office is to execute the king's writs, return juries, and keep the peace : incident to his jurisdiction, are the two courts for civil and criminal offences, the former of which is called the county court, the latter the sheriff's tourn *.

* Manning's History of Surrey, Vol. I. Introduction.

It was not till the year 1615 that a sheriff came to be regularly appointed for this and each of the other counties of England: under previous sovereigns, from the time of John, it had occasionally possessed a distinct and separate jurisdiction; but during the reign of that monarch, its shrievalty was annexed to that of Sussex, though, until his accession, it had its own high sheriff as at the present day. The county lies in the Home circuit; the Lent assizes being held at Kingston, and the Summer at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

The members returned by Surrey to parliament are fourteen in number, two of whom are for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Blechingly, Gatton, Guildford, Haslemere, Reigate, and Southwark.

The proportion of the land-tax paid by this county is eighteen parts; the number of men it furnishes for the national militia, eight hundred. The lord-lieutenant is Earl Onslow, the office having been now nearly one hundred years in that nobleman's family.

The great increase in the population of Surrey during little more than the period of time just mentioned, will be apparent from the facts, that in the year 1700 it was estimated but at 154,900; in 1750, it had augmented to 207,000; in 1801, it was upwards of 269,000; and by the return under the act of 1811, it appeared to have then swelled to the number of 323,851 souls, of whom 151,811 were males, 172,040 females. There is little doubt that this rapid increase must be in a great measure attributed to the vicinity of the northern boundary of the county to the metropolis; to the general extension of trade and manufactures in the immediate neighbourhood of the latter; and to the circumstance that so many opulent gentry, and retired tradesmen, have, of late

years, from the salubrity of the air, and other natural advantages of Surrey, selected it as their place of residence.

The general aspect of this county is extremely variable, and presents, as has been truly observed, "as large a portion of beauty and deformity as any in the kingdom. Here vast naked heaths impart an air of wildness, which is strongly contrasted with the numberless beauties scattered by the hand of art over its surface; there its hills, aspiring to the bold character, and exhibiting the picturesque situations of mountains, gradually decline into richly wooded dales, or plains covered with abundant harvests; whilst, on its downs, its

" spacious airy downs,
 With grass and thyme o'erspread, and clover wild,
 Where smiling Phœbus tempers every breeze,
 The fairest flocks rejoice—
 Such are the downs of Bansted, edg'd with woods,
 And tow'ry villas."

Dyer's Fleece, book I.

Both as to soil and climate a great variety also prevails. In regard to the latter, it is probable that both the north and southern borders, the one from its lowness in the vicinage of the Thames, the other from the flat unventilated surface of the Weald, from time immemorial entirely covered with trees, must, to a certain degree at least, be damp and unwholesome. But, on the contrary, the midland parts, the heaths, and the chalk-hills which cross the county in a direction from east to west, have an atmosphere which may be pronounced dry, somewhat keen, and to valetudinarians particularly bracing.

The soils are very much intermixed in small patches throughout the county, but may be said generally to be either moorish, clayey, loamy, or chalky. The heaths are numerous, and many of them of a nature little short of irreclaimable. The general appearance of Surrey, if we except the tract about thirty miles in length, and from three to five in breadth, denominated the Weald, is that of a pleasing alternation of hill and dale. The prospects are many of them far and justly famed, particularly those from Richmond, Cooper's, and Box Hills; the former, for richness, variety, and that description of beauty which results from the almost immeasurable spread of wood, water, and lands improved to the utmost limits of cultivation, may vie perhaps with the most celebrated in Europe.

But agriculture in general has, perhaps, made less considerable advances in this than in some others of the English counties; it may be observed also, that the proportion of grass to arable land is unusually small. Wheat and barley arrive here to greater perfection than oats. Turnips, it is said, have been a field-crop as long as in any part of the kingdom; and clover, we are informed by Aubrey, was cultivated in Surrey, for the first time in England, in the year 1645, by Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton, who introduced it from Flanders or Brabant. Farnham hops, it is well known, are in greater estimation than those grown in any other part of the country. Near London the lands are chiefly in the occupation of market-gardeners, who furnish a large proportion of the vegetables requisite for the supply of the metropolis. These lands have been calculated to exceed 3500 acres.

The most considerable rivers of Surrey (not to

mention the Thames, which merely forms its northern boundary) are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle.

"The Mole," says Camden, "coming to White Hill (the same now probably called Box Hill), hides itself, or is rather swallowed up, at the foot of the hill there; and, for that reason, the place is called the Swallow; but, about two miles below, it bubbles up and rises again, so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep." From this fabulous account (observes Mr. Manning), plainly founded on an idea suggested by common report, a reader might be led to imagine that the river actually disappears at this place, forms a channel beneath the surface of the earth, and, at a certain distance, rises again, and pursues its course above-ground. But the truth of the matter seems to be this: the soil, as well under the bed of the river as beneath the surface on each side, being of a spongy and porous texture, and by degrees, probably, become formed into caverns of different dimensions, admits, through passages in the banks and bottom, the water of the river. In ordinary seasons, these receptacles being full, as not discharging their contents faster than they are supplied by the river, the water does not subside, and the stream suffers no diminution; but, in times of drought, the water within these caverns being gradually absorbed, that of the river is drawn off into them, and, in proportion to the degree of drought, the stream is diminished. In very dry seasons, the current is in places entirely exhausted, and the channel remains dry, except here and there a standing pool. At a place called the Way Pool, the method in which the water is thus occasionally

drawn off is visible to the observer. It here forms a kind of circular basin, about thirty feet in diameter, which is supplied in the ordinary state of the current by an inlet from the river of about two feet in breadth and one in depth. This inlet being stopped, the water in the basin soon subsides, and in less than an hour totally disappears; when the chasms through which it passes off, at different depths from the upper edge of the basin, may plainly be discovered; and from this circumstance of betaking itself occasionally to these subterraneous passages, the river probably derived its present name of the Mole, though in more ancient times it seems to have been called the Emley; which will also account for the origin of the name of the hundred, through the heart of which the river takes its course, from the earliest times denominated Emley (now Elmbridge) hundred*.

The Wey is so called, probably, from a Saxon word, signifying water, as the Avon and Ouse are from British words of the same import. This river, having its origin on the border of the county south-west of Haslemere, takes its course by Liphook, in the county of Hants; but shortly after entering Surrey again, passes on the north of Frensham, and, united with a smaller stream from Farnham and Waverley, runs eastward to Godalming, and thence northward by Shalford and Guildford to Weybridge, to which place it gives its name, and there empties itself into the Thames.

The Wandle, or Vandle, rises near Croydon, and passing by Bedington, Carshalton, Mitcham, and Merton, runs into the Thames a little below Wandsworth, which derives from it its name; and though a trivial

* Manning's History of Surrey, Vol. I. Introduction.

stream at its commencement, yet being increased by the numerous springs which join it at Carshalton, becomes of importance for its utility, as it turns near forty mills of different descriptions; and is said to furnish employment for about 2000 people.

The Wey was not navigable from Guildford to Weybridge, until a plan for rendering it so (which obtained the sanction of the legislature) was framed by Sir Richard Weston, already mentioned, who also introduced the first locks ever seen in this country, taking the idea from those he had seen in the Netherlands, and erecting them on this river. A cut was afterwards made, by which, assisted by four locks, the navigation was extended to Godalming. Another canal runs from Basingstoke to the Thames; and the Surrey canal, the act for which passed in 1801, communicates with that river by means of an extensive dock at Rotherhithe. The Croydon canal, the act for which was obtained in the same year, after passing through the north-west corner of the county of Kent, enters the Surrey canal at Deptford. A canal from the Wey, at Stonebridge, in Shalford, to the Arun at Newbridge, in Wisborough Green, Sussex, was also projected in 1811, and the act for its formation passed in 1813: the estimated expense is 90,000*l*.

The Surrey iron rail-way, which may be noticed here, was the first of its kind intended for public purposes. It runs from Wandsworth to Croydon, and from thence to Merstham, but the latter division was not commenced until the success of the proprietors in their original undertaking became an inducement to its extension. A navigable communication between the Thames and the rail-way has been formed at Wandsworth. The roads in general, throughout this county, are considered in-

ferior to those of some others; but this should, perhaps, be attributed to the badness of their material (small flinty gravel, which becomes too speedily pulverized), rather than to want of attention to the necessary repairs. Remains of the ancient Roman roads, as well as of stations and encampments attributed to those conquerors, are yet visible in various places.

Surrey has no manufactures which can properly be considered as peculiar to it, though its contiguity to London has naturally led to the establishment of many important ones within its limits, more particularly in the neighbourhood of the Thames. The recent erection of Waterloo and Southwark bridges, works, the former especially, which confer honour on our age and nation, will doubtless prove an additional stimulant to its manufacturing and commercial industry; and continue to this county the distinction which it may already be presumed to enjoy, as in wealth, comparative population, and importance, second only to that which contains the metropolis of the empire.

EXCURSION I.

From Guildford, through Ripley, Cobham, Esher, Thames-Ditton, Kingston, Putney Heath, Wandsworth, Battersea Rise, Vauxhall, and Newington, to the Borough of Southwark.

GUILDFORD, in the hundred of Woking, and the county town of Surrey, is situated upon an eminence on the eastern bank of the Wey, though tradition states

the original site of the town to have been on the opposite side of that river. The existence of such a tradition, countenanced, though not actually proved, by collateral evidence, argues a considerable, though perhaps not a very high degree of antiquity for its subject: and accordingly the foundation of Guildford has, with sufficient appearance of probability, been ascribed to Saxon times; an opinion strengthened by the circumstance, that no mention occurs of the place, in the more ancient British or Roman annals. The name also, compounded of the Saxon *Gild* (i. e. a company, or fraternity, united for the purposes of trade), and a *ford*, or passage of a river, upon the supposition that some such trading establishment might have been formed here under the Saxon government of the country, is, in itself, almost conclusive evidence in favour of this opinion; and Camden's observation that the name is sometimes written *Gegildford* by no means disproves the fact, since the original word was indifferently written by our Saxon ancestors *Gild* and *Ge-gild*. The place appears to have been royal demesne in the time of Alfred, who, A. D. 900, bequeathed it by will to Æthelwald, his nephew; and the rebellion or death of the latter having occasioned its reversion to the crown about five years afterwards, it probably continued such to the period of the general survey under the Conqueror, being so mentioned in that valuable record.

Soon after the accession of Henry II. an extensive tract northward of Guildford Down was inclosed by order of that monarch, and converted into a park: here, in a mansion-house, also, it is probable, erected by him, he frequently kept his court; and the place became in consequence, occasionally at least, the royal re-

sidence during successive reigns ; till the earl of Annandale obtained the king's manor and park in fee simple by a grant from Charles I. In the lapse of years these lands became the property of the Honourable Thomas Onslow, afterwards Lord Onslow ; soon after which they were disparked, and are now in the occupation of four tenants, who hold them as so many separate farms, of the present Earl Onslow.

The most remarkable feature of the town of Guildford is its *Castle*, of which the Keep is the only part in any degree of preservation : but this is worthy the inspection of the curious. It stands southward of the High-street, and is roofless : the walls, ten feet in thickness, still possess considerable strength, though composed of an ordinary kind of stone, but cemented with very hard and durable mortar. The foundation is of chalk, intermixed with flints : the general form quadrangular ; its exterior dimensions being forty-seven feet by forty-five and a half, the height seventy feet. Fragments of the outer wall are yet to be seen, and may be traced among the buildings on the south side of the High-street ; while the cellars of the Angel inn, and those of a private dwelling opposite to it, in the same street, are supposed to have been part of the vaults belonging to the Castle.

“ On the ground-floor there were no windows, nor even so much as loopholes ; but, in the upper stories, there was one great window, near the middle, on each side, the form of which was circular at the top. As to the rest of the present windows, they are all modern breaches ; and some of the old ones have plainly been altered and repaired, and have even had frames and pillars of brick-work inserted. The present entrance, also, is manifestly a breach made in these later ages.

And the original entrance may be still perceived to have been through a stone arch, in the midst of the west front, at a considerable height ; and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside of the wall. This arch, in which is a great peculiarity (it being a *pointed* one, although of a date long before pointed arches were introduced into common use), still remains very perfect. And although it now passes for a window, yet that it was the ancient portal is manifest, both from the stone arch within, which exactly corresponds with it, and differs from the arches of all the windows ; and, also from hence, that, whereas the windows on the other three sides are at the same height from the ground, this arch and portal is some feet lower, and its bottom level with the marks of the floor within.

“ There was a circular staircase in one corner of the building ; and there are also galleries in the thickness of the wall, as at Rochester,” (for the more speedy communication of orders in case of a siege). “ There is likewise one very odd piece of fortification, which is the mock appearance of a false entrance or sally-port (on the south side, and near the south-east angle) on the ground, seeming to be filled up with large square stones, of a different kind from the rest of the castle ; and having, in order to increase the deception, machicolations* over it at a great height, as if to defend it from attacks †.”

A copper-plate in the *Antiquarian Repertory* (Vol. I. p. 17), exhibits a representation of some rude figures cut in the chalk of the wall, in the second story, probably by

* A military device, resembling a grate, through which scalding water, or other offensive matter, might be discharged upon the assailants.—*Blount's Law Dictionary*.

† King's *Observations on ancient Castles ; Archæologia*, Vol. iv. p. 409.

persons confined here while the building was used as a prison. One of these appears intended for St. Christopher, with his staff, and an infant Christ on his left arm. Another seems designed for a bishop, with his mitre, reposing under an arch. A third represents a square pilaster, whose capital is decorated with Saxon ornaments. A fourth is the Crucifixion, with the Virgin fainting, the soldier piercing the side of our Saviour, St. John in the attitude of prayer, and two other figures, all equally inartificial and barbarous. The fifth figure is that of a king, wearing a crown of very ancient form, and holding an orb in his right hand. The room in which these are to be seen is about ten feet by four, and eight or nine feet high; it has a circular stone roof, and is at the south-west corner of the castle.

About 200 yards from the edifice, in the chalky cliff on which it stands, is a cavern, or rather suite of caverns; one of which is forty-five feet long, twenty wide, and nine high. Not far from the entrance, which is near Quarry-street, facing the west, on either hand are two lower passages filled up with fragments of fallen chalk, leading to other cavities. For what purpose these, with the remaining excavations, were made, it is not very easy to conceive; but there appears no foundation for the prevalent idea that they were intended as subterraneous passages to the castle.

At what period, or by whom this fortress was erected, has been by no means accurately ascertained; though Mr. King, in the sequel to his *Observations on Ancient Castles*, seems inclined to consider the keep at least as of Saxon origin; yet, as no mention occurs of it in *Domesday Book*, we are disposed to coincide with Mr. Manning in the idea that the date of its erection must

have been towards the end of the Conqueror's reign, at soonest. The first certain account of it in history is in the year 1216, when Louis, the Dauphin of France, having landed with his forces at Sandwich, and received the fealty of the barons in London, continued his march westward, and possessed himself of this castle on the 9th of June following. From the 35th of Edward I. (though that king had previously assigned it to Margaret, his second wife, as part of her dowry) it was used as a common jail, until the reign of Henry VII.: from whose time until that of James I. we have no information respecting it that can be relied on; but it is clear that it was granted by the last-mentioned monarch, with its appurtenances, containing by estimation five acres, three roods, and ten perches, to Francis Carter, of Guildford, with whose descendants it remained, until the Duke of Norfolk obtained it recently by purchase.

On the west side of the keep, leading towards Quarry-street, the outer gate of the castle is yet standing; here was a port-cullis, with the date 1669, and the initials J. C. having been rebuilt by John, grandson of Francis Carter, to whom James I. granted the edifice. The ruins now occupy about the same space as is mentioned in the grant of James; but existing remains shew that, previously to his reign, the walls or out-works must have inclosed an area much more considerable.

Anciently, contiguous to the High-street, on the east bank of the river, stood a house of Dominican, or preaching Friars, founded, but at what precise period is unknown, by Queen Eleanor, consort to Henry III. Henry VIII., after the dissolution, erected a mansion on its site, which, in the course of events, became the pro-

perty of John Murray, esq., afterwards Earl of Annandale; who, in consideration of the sum of 5000*l.*, obtained a grant of the estate, together with the park of Guildford, in fee-simple, and immediately commenced the building of the present mansion; which, constructed with chalk, having squares of flint regularly interspersed, and ornamented with an elegant Doric portico, is much in the style of the celebrated Inigo Jones. The mansion-house, the site of the friary, and other lands, are now possessed by Earl Onslow; and, until recently, public breakfasts and assemblies were held in a long room here. In 1794, the house was converted into barracks, which were sufficient to accommodate four troops of horse.

The *Guild*, or *Town-hall* of Guildford, is a spacious erection, whose date is 1683, the period of the removal of the old market-house. It has a turret and clock, with a neat projecting dial. The length of the building is 44 feet. In the north window, over the mayor's chair, are the queen's and corporation arms; and on the sides of this room hang whole-length portraits of James I., Charles II., and James II. (the two latter by Sir Peter Lely); William III.; Queen Mary; and vice-admiral Sir Richard Onslow, receiving the Dutch flag after the victory in 1797; the last-mentioned painted by John Russell, R. A., a native of the town. The council-chamber, a lofty handsome room, has a curious chimney-piece, brought from Stoughton in Stoke, when that old family seat was taken down, adorned with figures carved in stone, which are inscribed, SANGUINEUS. CHOLERICUS. PHEGMATICUS. MELANCHOLICUS.

Over it are painted the arms of England, and of Archbishop Abbot (a native of, and founder of an hospital at Guildford); and, surmounting these, the town arms,

with the date 1686, and those of Edward the Confessor. This room, by permission of the corporation, is used by the bench of justices, who meet to transact the business of this division of the county. The hall itself is used at the assizes. The other court was formerly held in a room taken out of the Three Tuns inn; at other times used for the wheat market, open to the street, and very inconvenient: but, in 1789, Lord Onslow and Lord Grantley purchased the Red Lion inn, and on one part of the ground built a room 40 feet by 30, and 20 feet high, in which the judges now sit, and which the corporation use for public dinners.

Near this room a theatre was built a few years since, which is occasionally used by a strolling company. There was also a cock-pit formerly, which, in 1800, was converted into a market-house for butter, eggs, and poultry.

The *Gaol* stands near St. Mary's Church, having been rebuilt in 1765. The place of confinement for debtors used to be in the town-hall, under the council-chamber; but, a few years since, a more commodious room, with a house for one of the serjeants at mace, was built in the garden of the town-hall.

There are three parish churches in Guildford, known by the names of Trinity Church, St. Nicholas, and St. Mary's.

On the south side of the High-street, and at the summit of the hill, is the church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, built, it is thought probable, by some of the Testard family (to whom a part of the ancient royal demesne was alienated by the Conqueror), for the use of their tenants. About the year 1739 the inhabitants repaired this church at an expense of 750*l.*, and improved it by taking away the arches and pillars which supported the steeple; the

latter, in consequence, was speedily observed to decay, and, on the 23d of April, 1740, the tower of this ancient church fell down and beat in the roof, by which the whole structure was so much damaged, that it was found necessary to take down and rebuild it. The first stone of the new edifice was laid on the 22nd of August, 1749, and it was opened for divine service on Sunday, September 18th, 1763. It is a handsome erection of brick, eighty-two feet long, and fifty-two and a half broad; and has a tower, with battlements, ninety feet high, of the same material, built by Mr. John Garton, an ingenious workman, born in Guildford.

At the east end of the south aisle is the stately monument of Archbishop Abbot, which in the old church stood in our Lady's chapel. The father of this eminent prelate, by trade a cloth-worker, and in very humble circumstances, lived at a house next to the bridge, afterwards an ale-house, whose sign was the Three Mariners. His mother, as we are gravely told by Aubrey, when pregnant with him, dreamt that if she could have a jack or pike to eat, her child would rise to great distinction. A remarkable accident procured for her one of these fish, and the story becoming current in the neighbourhood, some persons of distinction became sponsors; and tradition adds, that as this boy and his elder brother were one day playing on the bridge, some gentlemen who were passing, struck with the appearance of the youths, and being told that one of them was the subject of this singular dream, put them to school at their own expense, afterwards sent them to the university, and thus became the authors of their future eminence. George, who lies buried here, was, in 1599, installed

Dean of Winchester; in 1609 advanced to the see of Lichfield and Coventry; thence removed to that of London; and, in the following year, became Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1621, being at Bramshill Park, the seat of Lord Zouch, he had the misfortune to kill the game-keeper with an arrow which he aimed at one of the deer; an event which threw him into a settled melancholy; and, during the rest of his life, besides conferring the yearly sum of twenty pounds upon the widow of the deceased, he kept a monthly fast, on the day of the week on which the accident happened. It is not true, however, as has been asserted, that his hospital at Guildford was intended as a farther atonement for his involuntary offence, the erection of that structure having been commenced two years previously. His death occurred in the year 1633. On his tomb, under a canopy supported by six black marble pillars, raised on pedestals of books piled upon each other, is a full-length effigy, in white marble, of the prelate in his episcopal and parliamentary robes. Two figures, in niches, occupy the east end, with the inscriptions *Hinc Lumen—Hic Gratia*, over their heads: on the top are nine small figures. On the west end, below the cushion, is the representation of a sepulchre filled with skulls and bones, and an iron grate before it. At either end are long Latin inscriptions in capitals; and on the cushion under his head the dates, in Latin, of his death, and his age at that period, 71.

In the old church was also a monument of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knight, having his effigy in his lord-mayor's habit, with the regalia of the city of London about him, and a lady kneeling at his feet. This mo-

monument having been broken in pieces by the fall of the old church, the fragments are now deposited under the gallery staircase of the present edifice.

On an altar-tomb of freestone, at the east end of the north aisle, is a cenotaph erected to the memory of Speaker Onslow, who died in 1768. He is represented in a recumbent posture, and Roman habit; his left arm reclining on several volumes of votes and journals of the house of commons, to which append two scrolls, with inscriptions recording the "Thanks of the house, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty-three years, in five successive parliaments," &c. and the proceedings relative to the pension they conferred on him. There is besides a long inscription, commemorating his family alliances, honours, and character.

The rector of this parish, to which, in 1699, was annexed the adjoining living of St. Mary's, is one of the five persons appointed by the will of Archbishop Abbot, to elect a master of his hospital; and, if unmarried, he may make the mastership his own option, on a vacancy, without the form of an election.

St. Mary's church, situated on the declivity of a hill, a little southward of the High-street, is also supposed to have been erected by one of the Testard family, being a very ancient building, composed of chalk, intermixed with flints, pebbles, &c., the whole very rudely put together. It consists of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel, with a chapel on each side of it, formerly communicating with the chancel by arches which are now stopped up. A small embattled tower, containing six bells, constructed of the same materials with the church, stands

a little to the eastward of the centre. The ascent from the nave into the chancel is considerable, owing to the acclivity of the ground on which the latter stands.

St. Nicholas's church, as ancient, and composed of much the same materials, as the former, stands on the west bank of the river, and consists of a nave and two aisles, under three different roofs covered with tiles. A low stone tower, raised on round arches, appears at the west end; and, adjoining the church to the south, divided off by an open wooden screen, is a chapel attached to the manor of Loseley. The situation of this church is so low, that its floor used frequently to be flooded by the waters of the Wey; in consequence of which a raised floor of boards now surmounts the original stone one.

In the north aisle of this church is a monument bearing the effigy of a priest habited in scarlet, with a dog at his feet, and an inscription, whose date is in the fourteenth century. It is as follows:

“Hic jacet *Arnaldus Brocas*, Baculari.....ut'usq;
Juris, Canonice *Lincoln' & Wellens'*, & qu'dam Rector
isti' loci, qui obiit in Vig'la Assu'to's be'.....Marie,
Anno Domini, Millesimo CCC nonagesimo quinto.”

Various monuments for the equestrian families of Moore and Molyneux are extant in Loseley chapel.

In Trinity parish is the *Free Grammar School*, the first foundations of which were laid by Robert Beckingham, citizen of London, and grocer, partly in his lifetime, and partly by his will, dated Nov. 3, 1509, by which he bequeathed all his lands and tenements in Bromley, Kent, and in Newington, Surrey, for this purpose. Subsequent endowments have brought this

institution to its present state. In front of the building are the royal arms, and underneath, in capitals of gold,

Schola Regia Grammaticalis Edvardi Sexti, 1550.

The school, 65 feet in length, and 22 in breadth, was begun in 1557; the masters' apartments and the library are additions to the original design. Among the eminent personages who have received the rudiments of their education here, have been enumerated:—John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich; William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter; Henry Cotton, and Robert Abbot, Bishops of Salisbury; George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Robert Parkhurst, who died lord mayor of London, in 1635; and Sir Maurice Abbot, brother of the two prelates, and lord mayor of the same city, in 1639.

Nearly opposite to Trinity church, on the north side of the High-street, is *Abbot's Hospital*, founded by the eminent prelate, some particulars of whose life have been recorded, for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters. The first stone having been laid by Sir Nicholas Kemp (who gave 100*l.* towards carrying on the work, and 500*l.* more at his decease), the archbishop, who was present at the ceremony, endowed it with a revenue of 200*l.* a year, issuing out of various farms in Surrey and Sussex, for the immediate support of its members, and 100*l.* a year out of two farms in Burston, and Charlwood, for setting other poor to work within the hospital.

On the completion of the building, James I., in 1622, incorporated the members by the style and title of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Holy Trinity,

in Guildford, with the full powers, privileges, and immunities of a body corporate, empowering the founder and his successors in the see of Canterbury to make statutes from time to time for its good government. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, is appointed visitor of the hospital. By an order of the court of Chancery, in 1785, four more poor women were added to those on the old foundation ; so that the number is now twelve brethren, and twelve sisters, exclusive of the master : but the rents appropriated by the founder to the intended employment of young persons in some manufacture within the town of Guildford are applied to the general purposes of the establishment. The gift of 600*l.* from Thomas Jackman, Gent., one of the magistrates of the corporation, in 1785, and a bequest of 2000*l.* consolidated 3 per cent. bank annuities, from Mrs. Jane More Molyneux, are recent additions to the funds of the institution.

The building is a quadrangle, 66 feet in breadth, and 63 in depth, and has a handsome tower-gate, with four turrets at its entrance. The sisters reside in the east side of the quadrangle, the brethren in the west: behind is a neat and well planted walled garden. A small chapel stands on the north side of the edifice, decorated with painted windows, whose compartments represent scenes from the history of the patriarch Jacob, with four Latin verses under each : the royal arms, those of the founder, and other distinguished persons, are also among their embellishments. The chapel also contains portraits of the Archbishop, Alderman Jackman, and Sir Nicholas Kempe; and the inscription, *Clamamus Abba, Pater*, having a quaint reference to the name of the founder, appears on scrolls in several windows of the

house. The handsome apartments of the master are in the south-east part of the quadrangle: many of them are wainscoted with carved oak, and in one of them is preserved the old arm-chair used by the founder. The dining-room has another portrait of the Archbishop, together with those of the reformers, Wycliffe, Fox, and others. In the record room at the top of the spiral staircase, which occupies one of the turrets, the Duke of Monmouth was confined in 1685, on his way from the west of England to London. The late master of the institution was Mr. Russell, bookseller, of this town, to whom the public are indebted for its history in an octavo volume (published in 1801), and who served the office of mayor several times, and died father of the corporation at the advanced age of ninety-five. With an attention to the interests of the hospital highly praise-worthy, he not only added considerably to the comforts and allowances of the inmates, but laid out a large sum in repairs and improvements. His eldest son, John Russell, R. A., previously mentioned, was eminent as a crayon painter, and particularly excelled in the delineation of female beauty. He was crayon painter to the King, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York; and, notwithstanding his increasing professional employment, was enabled to complete his *Selenographia*, or model of the moon, a work of the highest importance to astronomy, just before his death, which took place at Hull, in 1806, in his 61st year.

Among other eminent persons born in Guildford, and whom this may be our most favourable opportunity to mention, were Robert Abbot, elder brother of Archbishop Abbot, who was educated with him at Baliol

College, Oxford; appointed chaplain in ordinary to James I.; afterwards regius professor of divinity at Oxford; and finally raised to the see of Salisbury, a preferment which he enjoyed but two years, and died in 1617. Maurice Abbot, a younger brother of the two prelates, though bred to trade, was equally fortunate in rising to the highest dignities of which his line of life was susceptible. He became a director of the East India Company, in 1625 was chosen one of the representatives of the city of London, was lord mayor of the same city in 1638, and died in 1640.

John Parkhurst, born at Guildford, about 1511-12, became Bishop of Norwich, in 1560.

Guildford, in its present state, may with justice be considered one of the best inland towns of its size in the kingdom. It consists principally of one capital street, measuring from east to west something more than three furlongs; the spaciousness of which, added to the declivity of its situation, exhibits a very striking appearance, particularly to strangers. By the return made under the act of 1811, it appeared that this town contained 495 inhabited houses, and that the total amount of the population was 2974.

Guildford is a corporation by prescription, being considered as such in the earliest of its written charters extant, which is that of Henry III., A. D. 1256, and the precise reign in which its privileges were granted being unknown. Its government is vested in a mayor, recorder, seven magistrates, and an indeterminate number of bailiffs, who very seldom, however, exceed twenty. By these a court is held every three weeks, and they have the power of adjudging criminals to death at the general sessions.

The county assizes are held here alternately with Croydon and Kingston. The borough has sent two members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I.: these are chosen by the freemen and freeholders, who pay scot and lot, and reside within it; but the size of the present town nearly doubles that of the ancient borough. The election for the county members, also, always takes place at Guildford. It has two annual fairs, on May 4th, and November 2d, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and a weekly market on Saturday. The distance from London is thirty miles. The noble family of North enjoy the title of Earl of Guildford.

The *Bridge* of five arches, at the western extremity of the town, originally constructed of stone, has been some years widened with brick, and the centre arch made passable for barges. A cold bath was formed at a house in its neighbourhood, for the use of the inhabitants, by the late Lord Grantley, in 1775. And perhaps we should not omit to mention that Guildford contains also a Charity-school, a Roman-catholic Chapel, and Meeting-houses for congregations of Quakers, Presbyterians, and Baptists. Various recent improvements in the town and its vicinity are sufficient evidence that its wealth and importance are yearly on the increase.

Eastward of the town, in the parish of Stoke, is *Spital House*, where the court leet, and court baron of the manor of Poyle, are annually held. By whom, or at what time, the Spital, as it is sometimes called, or hospital, was founded, is unknown. Speed mentions a house of Crutched Friars at Guildford, which, it is probable, might afterwards dwindle into this hospital; and the opinion is supported by the circumstance, that a small and evidently very ancient building, which from ap-

pearances might have been the chapel, is still to be seen contiguous. More latterly, the house has been appropriated to the reception of a cripple, on the alternate recommendation of the town of Guildford and the county at large ; but since 1698, it has been usual to admit on a vacancy any person who is recommended by the magistrates of the corporation. About two miles from the Spital, is a fine circular course for horse-races ; where a plate of 100 guineas, given by William III., and three subscription plates, are annually run for in Whitsun week.

On Katharine hill, about a mile from Guildford, and near the road to Godalming, but in the parish of St. Nicholas, is a ruin called *St. Katharine's Chapel*, which is worthy of inspection. The length of this edifice, within the walls, is 45 feet, 6 inches ; the breadth 20 feet, 6 inches, and the walls themselves rather less than three feet in thickness. On each side were two small upright buttresses, terminating in pinnacles or finials rising above the roof ; in the intervals between which were the windows, three on each side, with a circular aperture over that in the middle of the south side. The principal window was at the east end, and there was another over the west door. Besides this entrance on the west, there were two smaller, one on each side ; and, at the north-west angle, a turret, of a circular form within, and about five feet and an half in diameter ; which might have served for the belfry, as well as for the staircase leading to the roof. The walls were of ordinary stone ; but the coins, finials, and pointed arches of the doors and windows, for the most part of chalk.

The foundation of this chapel is ascribed, but without any positive information on the subject, to Henry

II., who, it is said, erected it for the tenants on his manor of Ertindon. At what time it fell into disuse, or how long it has been in its present ruinous condition, is not known. Some years since, with a design to prevent the arches of the doors and windows from falling in, but not with any view to its re-conversion to a place of worship, it underwent some repairs at the expense of the late Robert Austen, Esq., of Spalford.

Also in this parish, and about two miles south-west of Guildford, in the midst of a beautiful park, stands *Loseley House*, the property of James More Molyneux, Esq. It is of stone, and consists of a main body facing the north, and a wing extending northward from the western extremity of it; the former built between the years 1562 and 1568, by Sir William More, Knt. the latter added by his son, Sir George More. In the centre is a hall, 42 feet long, and above 25 broad; and in the wing a gallery on the first floor, whose dimensions are about 121 feet by 18. Facing the wing is a garden wall, of equal length with it, and with corresponding projections and doors, but the latter are now filled up. Among the pictures at Loseley, the most remarkable are those of Queen Anne Boleyn (painted by Holbein); Sir Thomas More, the celebrated lord chancellor; Sir William More, with a long white beard, and his lady; and Sir More Molyneux, his lady, and their eleven children, in one large piece in the hall. On the stairs leading to the gallery, is a large allegorical picture, representing at one end the effects of an honourable and virtuous life; at the other of vice and debauchery. At the bottom, in the centre, is a chariot drawn by two oxen; the driver is an old man holding a crutch; one figure is standing up-

right in the chariot, with Death at his back ; a motto, *Respice finem* ; with other inscriptions applicable to the subjects represented. In the gallery are portraits of James I. and his queen (whole lengths), and a small three quarters of Edward VI., date, 1549.

This mansion has a singularly antique and venerable appearance : it is spacious, but, according to Aubrey, was formerly much more extensive. It has been honoured on more than one occasion with a royal visit ; and in the gallery are two gilt needle-work chairs, with cushions, worked by Queen Elizabeth, who frequently came here. A neat chapel was fitted up at Loseley by the late Mr. Strode, who some years since occupied the mansion.

On one side of the road leading from Guildford to Stoke church (Stoke adjoining the town to the west and south) is a neat building, with a turret and clock, bearing on a stone in front, marked with a woolpack, an inscription which purports that, " This hospital was given and established in the year 1796, by William and Henry Parson." These gentlemen were drapers in Guildford, and endowed this asylum for six widows (who must be sixty years of age, chosen out of Stoke or the adjoining parish of Worplesdon) with 3700*l.* in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities.

At **Stoke** is the house and park formed out of various new acquisitions by the late William Aldersey, Esq. ; and Stoughton Place was a mansion formerly delightfully situated in the middle of the manor of Stoughton, in this parish. The name and title of the Stoughtons becoming extinct on the death of Sir Laurence Stoughton, Bart., without issue, in 1691-2, the estate was dispersed and

the house pulled down: the site of it, now a ploughed field of about six acres, where parts of the ancient moats are yet visible, is still called Stoughton gardens.

Stoke church, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, is a plain building of the ordinary stone of the country. The nave is about forty-three feet in length; the chancel, which is handsomely wainscoted, thirty-two: the former is separated from the north aisle by two fluted columns of oak. At the west end is an embattled tower of large hewn stone, with flints intermixed, and furnished with three bells, on each of which is the inscription, in old English characters:

Bryan Eldridge made mee. 1620.

At the east end of the north aisle is Stoughton's chapel, built almost entirely of flints, and separated from the chancel by two Gothic arches. The handsome organ in the nave is the gift of the late William Aldersey, Esq., to whom a monument is erected against the north wall, executed by Flaxman, which represents a woman standing, her arms reclined on an urn, her face resting on and hidden by them; with the inscription following:

“ This monument was erected by Harriet Aldersey, in grateful remembrance of the most affectionate of husbands, William Aldersey, Esq., of Stoke Park, a place formed by his taste, enlivened by his cheerfulness, made happy by his bounty, and better by his example. He departed this life the 30th of May, 1800, aged 64 years.

“ More would you have? go ask the poor he fed,

“ Whose was the hand that rais'd their drooping head?

“ Ask of the few whose path is strew'd with flowers,

“ Who made the happy still have happier hours?

- " Whose voice, like his, could charm all care away?
 " Whose look so tender, or whose smile so gay?
 " Go ask of all—and learn from ev'ry tear,
 " The Good how honour'd, and the Kind how dear!"

Woodbridge House, in Stoke, is the property of John Creuzè, Esq., high sheriff of the county in the year 1788.

Quitting Guildford for Ripley, a road to the left leads to SEND, a parish of which Ripley itself is a chapelry. Here, on the banks of the Wey, formerly stood Newark Priory, of which a part of the church only is now remaining. The stones of the other buildings have been found useful for *mending the roads*, and the whole would, in all probability, have been demolished, but for the taste of Sir Richard Onslow, father of Earl Onslow, the present proprietor, whose interposition preserved this remnant of the pile erected by our religious ancestors. The foundation of Newark Priory is ascribed to Ruald de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife, who, in the reign of Richard I., reared the edifice for Black or Regular Canons of the order of St. Augustine. At the dissolution, the site of this monastery, with its possessions, were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Brown, whose descendant, Lord Montacute, in 1711, sold the estate to Sir Richard Onslow, above-mentioned.

Near the church is *Send Grove*, a very pleasant seat, built by the late Lieutenant-general William Evelyn. It became, by marriage, as it continues, the residence of Mr. Sergeant Onslow.

RIPLEY, five miles and three quarters from Guildford, and nearly twenty-four from London, is a village in a single street, pleasantly situated on the side of Ripley

Green, at the west end of which is the chapel, a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel. It has been said by some, that Ripley was the birthplace of Sir George Ripley, a famous alchymist, and Carmelite friar, of the fifteenth century; but this has been disputed by Bishop Tanner, who informs us that he was a native of Lincolnshire, and by Bishop Gibson, who, in his additions to Camden, says he was of Ripley in Yorkshire.

Proceeding to Cobham, *Ockham Park*, in the parish of the same name, lies to the right: it is the seat of Lord King, by whose ancestor, Sir Peter King, created Baron King of Ockham, it was purchased of the Sutton family in 1711. Many improvements, in the modern style, have been here recently made.

The celebrated philosopher, William Ockham, who flourished in the fourteenth century, was a native of this place. At one period he held, but at a future time renounced, the dogmas of the famous Duns Scotus. He travelled to the court of the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria; supported by whom, he boldly asserted the independence of all upon the pope in regard to temporals; and this with such effect, that his holiness, whose censure he had formerly incurred by pleading for the poverty of the clergy, absolved him from excommunication, and gave him the title of the Invincible Doctor. He died in 1330, and was interred at Munich, in Bavaria.

Approaching COBHAM, on the right is *Hatchford*, the seat of Miss Saltonstall; and *Pointers*, that of Thomas Page, Esq., lord of the manor. We cross the Mole at the foot of Pain's Hill, the river here dividing the parish of Cobham from that of Walton on Thames.

Cobham Park, late the seat of Harvey Christian

Combe, Esq. who purchased it of Lord Carhampton, situated on the south side of the parish, was formerly called Downe Place, from a family who lived here for successive generations. The church is a plain neat building of chalk-stone, with a tower at the west end (over which is a spire covered with oak shingles), in which are five bells and a clock. Sir Humphrey Lynde, the learned author of *Via Tuta*, was a native of this place.

ESHER, three miles and a half from Cobham, and sixteen from London, is a village chiefly remarkable for its contiguity to *Claremont*, for too short a period the residence of the late lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Sir John Vanburgh, famed for a peculiar style of architecture, here first erected a low brick house, without the advantage of a prospect, which he designed for his own residence. Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, bought it of Sir John, added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies, when he was in administration, increased the grounds by farther purchases, and adorned the park with plantations under the direction of Kent*. On a mount in the park, he erected a building in the shape of a castle;

* Horace Walpole, speaking of the mode introduced by Kent in landscape-gardening, says, "that his ideas were rarely great, was owing to the novelty of his art. The features in his landscapes were seldom majestic; he aimed at immediate effect. A small lake edged by a winding bank, with scattered trees that led to a seat at the end of the pond, was common at Claremont, and other of his designs. At Esher,

"Where Kent and Nature strove for Pelham's love,"

the prospects more than aided the painter's genius; they marked out the points where his art was necessary or not, but thence left his judgment in full possession of all its glory."

on the front of which appears—"And Clare Mont be the name, 1715." The prospect from the summit of this building is extremely fine, extending over a great part of the county of Surrey: during the lifetime of the Princess it was used as a conservatory; a plan which has been subsequently abandoned, and a more eligible spot selected for that purpose. The mount is of considerable elevation, and its wooded surface renders it a pleasing object in the grounds.

After the Duke's decease, the estate was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror of India. When setting out on his last voyage, he gave directions to Mr. Browne, well known for his taste in landscape-gardening, but who himself considered his skill still greater in architecture, to build him a house, and model the grounds, without any limitation as to expense. He performed the task much to the satisfaction of his lordship, though at the cost of more than 100,000*l*. The site of the mansion is well chosen, commanding various views of the water and plantations in the park. It forms an oblong square of 44 yards by 34. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance, and the great staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps leads to the grand entrance, under a pediment supported by Corinthian columns. After Lord Clive's death, in 1774, the estate was sold for not more than one third of what the house and alterations had cost, to Viscount Galway; who disposed of it to the Earl of Tyrconnel; who again sold it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; and of the latter it was purchased for her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, on her marriage with his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, who still resides here.

During the summer of 1818, his Serene Highness,

retiring to the Continent for a few months, in order to obtain some temporary consolation for the loss of his beloved consort in the society of his relatives and friends, liberally enabled a large portion of the public to view, on the production of tickets, the house and grounds. Availing ourselves of this kind and considerate permission, we proceeded to Claremont, and failed not of receiving a high degree of gratification, however melancholy were its associations, in the contemplation of objects endeared by the recollection of the amiable Princess now no more.

The rooms to which strangers were admitted, were four of the suite on the ground floor, approached by the hall, in which is an excellent billiard-table. These rooms are distinguished as the Dining-room, best Drawing-room, the Library, and the Evening-room.

The first, the *Dining-room*, is chiefly remarkable for its containing a good picture of our venerated King, which is curious as affording a faithful likeness of his Majesty in comparatively early life.

In the *Best Drawing-room*, are interesting portraits of her late Royal Highness's grandfather, the Duke of Brunswick; the maternal parent of the same Duke; the august consort of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and the mother of Prince Leopold. The hangings of this room are of yellow striped silk, with gilt mouldings; the curtains correspond; and the cornices of the latter are decorated with wreaths of oak-leaves, &c. designed by the Princess herself. The entire apartment is neatly elegant. The tales related of a pelisse and watch, remaining in this room as left by her Royal Highness, not being suffered by her afflicted husband to be disturbed, were mere inventions.

The *Library* exhibits the taste and judgment of the Princess to eminent advantage—we mean as to the selection of the books, which comprise the works of sterling English authors, with the best that could be culled from German and French literature. The whole appear to have been intended for use, and not for ostentation; few of the bindings being splendid, and none meretriciously ornamented. The most superb are editions of the Holy Scriptures (to which a recess appears to have been expressly allotted); some of these being in gilt morocco; though others again are extremely plain. In the recesses between the windows are engravings of the Royal Dukes, of the Duke of Devonshire, and other distinguished characters: other parts of the room are decorated with finely illuminated copies of the Freedom of the City of London, and of the Fishmongers' Company, granted to Prince Leopold, emblazoned with his various orders, &c.; with an engraving of the celebrated statesman, Charles James Fox; with busts, of which the most remarkable is one of the Princess, executed when she was between fifteen and sixteen years of age; and with a full-length portrait of the late Duchess of Brunswick. But we were particularly attracted by an admirable three-quarter likeness of Frederick the Great, taken apparently at the period when he had attained to the prime of his years and the meridian of his glory, and exhibiting a countenance vivid with genius, and beaming with the whole strength of superior intellect. This picture is over the mantel-piece, and it is by far the finest at Claremont. Being happily represented with his hat in his hand, the painter was enabled to give full scope to his talents in this portrait of the mind, as much as of the features, of Frederick: the forehead in particular is commanding and

expressive. In all respects, it differs from, as much as it surpasses, every other likeness we have seen of the renowned Prussian warrior, statesman, and philosopher.

The *Evening-room* also possesses many portraits; of which the most striking are full-lengths of Prince Leopold and the Princess, at opposite ends of the apartment. Besides which, there are good likenesses of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, formerly the Princess's tutor, and of the Rev. Dr. Short, her chaplain. An elegant screen, the gift of the Duchess of York, and the workmanship of the exalted donor, merits attention; but the stranger must be peculiarly struck with a beautiful circular marine table, the surface of which is chiefly composed of stones, shells, &c. picked up by the Princess Charlotte herself, in her walks on the sea-shore. These, connected together by a composite resembling marble, form a solid mass, most richly and singularly variegated, and polished to a very high degree; the whole supported by a bronze frame. This table, to all who participate in the general feeling of affectionate respect for the memory of the departed Princess, is not among the least interesting of the relics remaining at her abode. In this room likewise stands her late Royal Highness's piano-forte. It was stated in the public prints that some music of her Royal Highness's copying was also here exhibited; but the statement was erroneous; though we are informed that such music does actually exist, and that the penning is not only beautiful, but the several pieces accompanied with drawings by the same tasteful as illustrious hand, representing figures indicative, by attitude or situation, of the character, as to the pensive, grave, gay, &c. of the performances.

The four other apartments on this floor, to which

strangers were not admitted, are those in which the elevated pair most commonly resided ; and where there can be no doubt of their having enjoyed all the domestic felicity, which could emanate from minds well regulated and refined, affection whose source was mutual esteem, and hearts attuned to the most perfect unison.

We visited the carriages and stud attached to the establishment : the former are sufficiently elegant ; and among the latter is the horse rode by Prince Leopold at the battle of Leipsic, and which received some sabre-cuts in the engagement. A fine grey shown here, was a present from the Prince Regent.

From the back of the house extends a pleasing lawn, shaded on either side by a row of trees, and terminated by a *Music-room*, in the style of a rural cottage, in whose front lies a piece of water, bearing on its bosom various aquatic birds. The *Mount*, approached from this spot by a winding path, has been already described. An elegant little *Gothic Temple*, to which we next proceeded, was nearly finished, after a design of her own, in the Princess's lifetime : being intended for a summer-house, the ornaments of the interior were of an appropriately character ; but these had been displaced by order of the Prince, and emblems of sorrow and of mourning substituted. A pedestal was intended to sustain a bust of her Royal Highness, and on the ceiling was seen a celestial crown, with similar embellishments. A large circular lake, which we next visited, is richly skirted with wood, and has an islet in its centre, whose sylvan productions, thickly interwoven, would appear to have luxuriated in the humid soil. On walking round the lake, the eye notices a little cottage, neat, and comfortable-looking, though rustic ; and the mind is prepared to hear that

this also was a work of the benevolent Princess, having been erected by her for an old woman, named *Goody Bewley*, who early attracted her sympathy and kind offices. Passing one day the hovel in which the dame, who is eighty years of age, used to reside, the Princess observed her engaged in attempting to edify by an old Prayer-book, which had been printed upwards of a century, and the type of which was besides so minute as to be next to illegible to her enfeebled sight. It was not long, it may be conceived, before the good woman was possessed of what was to her a real treasure—a Prayer-book in large print, accompanied also with a Bible in an equally conspicuous character; and the hovel was speedily replaced by this cottage, designed by the Princess to answer the double purpose of affording a future retreat for Goody Bewley, and a temporary shelter from the weather, should occasion require it, for herself and the Prince, on their rambles through the grounds: the front room was intended expressly for the latter purpose. Often, when taking an airing in her garden-chair, drawn by a pony, would her Royal Highness stop to converse with Goody Bewley, who naturally retains a feeling remembrance of her condescending kindness. The Bible and Prayer-book both record, on their first leaf, the amiable giver, and date of the gift, ‘December, 1816;’ followed by a species of bequest of the precious volumes, to parties named, after the good woman’s death: the hand-writing, however, is not the Princess’s, as was reported, but that of Goody Bewley’s nephew. After quitting the cottage, little farther remains to be inspected, except a well-managed artificial display of hanging rocks, contiguous to the lake; from whence the visitor pursues his walk through a succession of lawns and shrubberies,

until he once more arrives in front of the mansion, of which the accompanying engraving is a correct view.

Esher Place, the charming seat of John Spicer, Esq. is on the other side of the village. Thomson thus speaks of it in his *Seasons* :

Where, in the sweetest solitude, embraced
By the soft windings of the gentle Mole,
From courts and senates PELHAM finds repose.

This was Henry Pelham, Esq. brother to the Duke of Newcastle. The present house is new, having been rebuilt by Mr. Spicer, in a much better situation than that occupied by the old mansion, and where it commands a good view of the park and surrounding country. Its style of architecture is extremely pleasing; and the grounds are delightfully laid out. The former mansion became at one period the property of Cardinal Wolsey, on his appointment to the see of Winchester (to which it was then attached) in 1528; and hither he first retired after his disgrace, and continued for several weeks to reside in it, till he obtained permission to remove to Richmond. The original gate-house of Wolsey's house is yet standing.

At *Sandon Farm*, in this parish, was formerly an hospital, or priory, founded by Robert de Wateville, in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. Early in 1349, the master and brethren of this hospital all died of the great plague which then raged in England for five months, and swept away almost half the people, and nine-tenths of the clergy. In the fourteenth year of Henry VI., this hospital having become very much reduced, leave was given to the Bishop of Winchester to unite it with the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark. This was in 1436.

The *Church* of Esher has a low tower at its west end, surmounted by a wooden pyramidal spire, having three bells, one of which is said to have been brought from St. Domingo by Sir Francis Drake. In the middle aisle, on a brass plate fixed to a stone, with the effigies of a man and woman, it is recorded that

The xxix in anno six and seventye
 Above v. hundred three times told,
 Did *William Wicker* dye.
 He dying gave to God his soule,
 His body here to rest;
 The corpes in yearthe, the soole I trust
 Is placed among the blest.

In the register-book, amongst the entries of those buried in woollen, there is a singular one in 1680: "*Mem. Mary White was only wrapped up in herbs.*" The Princess Charlotte of Wales was nearly a constant attendant at this church, with her august consort, during the short period of their earthly felicity at Claremont; when the unaffected piety and humility evinced in the demeanour of both, was a sight peculiarly gratifying to the numerous congregation always assembled.

THAMES-DITTON, which we arrive at by crossing a tract of common, usually called Ditton Marsh, contains nothing in it remarkable. *Ember Court*, formerly written Imber Court, and for a considerable time the residence of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, is situated in this parish. On the Speaker's retirement from public life, he resigned this house to his son, since Earl Onslow, who in 1784 sold the estate to George Porter, Esq. of whom it was purchased by Sir Francis Ford, Bart.; and in 1793, it was conveyed

by the latter to — Taylor, Esq. the present owner. It is a commodious brick building, cased in front with stucco to resemble stone. The park has of late years received considerable additions and improvements.

LONG DITTON is a village on a gentle ascent a little to the right. Its church appears a heavy mass of brick-work, but the inside is particularly neat. It has been rebuilt since 1776, when a brief for that purpose was obtained: but, on account of the money wanted to complete the original design, an intended spire has not yet been erected*.

From Thames Ditton the road winds with the course of the Thames to KINGSTON, an indifferently built town, on the east bank of the river, and about eleven miles distant from Westminster Bridge, London. In 1811, it contained 4,144 inhabitants, who occupied 716 houses.

The anonymous geographer of Ravenna, in his catalogue of the towns of Britain, printed at the end of Gale's

* By the register it appears that Richard Byfield, M. A. possessed the rectory thirty-five years, and died in 1664; of which incumbent it is recorded, that "There once happened a great difference between him and his patron, Sir Thomas Evelyn, about repairing the church: Mr. Byfield complained to Oliver Cromwell, then Protector, who got them both together to reconcile them. Sir Thomas said that Mr. Byfield reflected on him in his sermons: Mr. Byfield solemnly denied any such intention: Oliver turning to Sir Thomas said, 'Sir, I doubt there is something amiss; the Word of God is penetrating, and finds you out; search your ways.' This he spake so pathetically, *and with so many tears*, that Sir Thomas, Mr. Byfield, and others present, wept also. He made them good friends, and to bind them faster, ordered his secretary, Malin, to pay Sir Thomas 100*l.* towards the repair of the church. This Mr. Byfield was ejected at the Restoration for non-conformity, and was then the oldest minister in the county." — Calamy's Non-conformist's Memorial, and Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, II. 229.

Commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus, mentions one by the name of *Tamesa*, which that learned cominentator supposes to have been this place, and that it was a principal garrison of the Romans on their first establishment in the island *. And Leland seems to confirm the idea of a Roman town having existed on this spot ; for, speaking of the “ olde monuments of the town of *Kingeston*,” he tells us that “ yn the declyving down from Come Park toward the Galoys, yn ploughyng and digging have very often beene founde foundations of waulles of houses †.” Besides, on the neighbouring hills, about Combe, many coins of the Roman emperors have been dug up ; particularly of Dioclesian, the Maximinians, Maximus, Constantine, &c.—“ divers coynes of brasse, sylver, and gold, with Romaine inscriptions, and painted yerthen pottes or tyles ; and, yn one, in Cardinal Wolsey’s tyme, was found much Romaine money of sylver, and masses to bete into plates to coyne, and chaynes of sylver ‡.” Eastward also from hence, on a gravelly hill near the road, was a burying-place of the Romans, where are often found urns, and pieces of urns, lying about two feet deep in the earth. One, in particular, was discovered about the year 1670, of a kind of amber colour, filled up half-way with black ashes, and at the bottom, something like coarse hair. In addition to which, some persons digging here in October, 1722, found a great number of urns and other Roman antiquities.

After the arrival of the Saxons, this place, we are informed by Camden, on the authority it appears of Matthew Paris, was called Moreford ; i. e. the *great* ford ; and that out of this Saxon town arose the present.

* Gale’s Comment. p. 71, 72. † Leland’s Itin. vi. 25. ‡ lb.

Here, as our ancient chronicles testify, many kings of the Saxon race were crowned; and from this circumstance, it has been conjectured by some to have acquired the name of *King's-Ton*. But in fact it was so called even in the earlier times of the Heptarchy, and previous to the first coronation recorded to have taken place here, (that of Edward the Elder, A.D. 900); whence it is more probable that the name has obtained from its having been always a royal fortress, and ancient demesne of the crown.

The first charter conferred on the town of Kingston was that by King John, dated 26th April 1199, within three weeks after his accession to the throne. Another charter was granted by the same monarch in the tenth year of his reign; and a third by Henry III. A.D. 1256. From the latter it is gathered, that Kingston, like Guildford, is a corporation by prescription; since it contains a permission to the townsmen to hold their *Gild-Merchant*, and an acknowledgement that it had "*heretofore* been holden in the times of the king's *predecessors*:" and it is "held, that if the king granted to any set of men to have a Gild-Merchant, this was alone sufficient to incorporate them for ever*." Various other charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, confirming and extending the privileges of the foregoing. The corporation consists of a high steward, two bailiffs, a recorder, town-clerk, justices, &c. who are authorised to hold a court every week, for the decision of all kinds of pleas and actions. The Hundred Court, a court of ancient demesne, called in the old court-books *Curia cum Hundredo*, to distinguish it from the Court of Pleas, is held

* Madox, Firm. Burg. § ix. c. 1.

before the bailiffs and suitors once in three weeks ; and a Court-Leet is held on Tuesday in Whitsun week.

Kingston was represented in parliament by its burgesses three times (in three successive years) during the reign of Edward II., and twice in that of Edward III. This agrees with the assertion of Prynne, who says, that " it was one of those boroughs which had burgesses returned (perchance by the sheriff's or others' practice) against their wills and desires, only once, twice, thrice, or four times, upon extraordinary occasions ; but which never had any burgesses elected or returned afterwards to this day ; nor had these, then returned for them, any writs of expenses *." And he further names this borough as one which probably, as others also did, " made no election or return afterwards, in order to save expenses." Along with other privileges formerly enjoyed by the townsmen, as '*tenants in ancient demesne*,' one was that of being exempted also from contributing to the expenses of the knights of the shire, during their attendance in parliament.

Among many customs now obsolete, but formerly obtaining in this town, and others in Surrey, may be mentioned the occasional use of the *cucking-stool* (more correctly, perhaps, *ducking-stool*), of which kind of machine a new one, it is recorded, was made in 1572, at the expense of 8*s*. However prevalent the use of this instrument may have been in 'the olden time,' the very nature and intention of it may now require some explanation. Heretofore, it appears, there were women who made so much use of their tongues, as to disturb their neighbours as well as their own families ; to

* Regist. of Parl. Writs, iv. 1175.

remedy which inconvenience this machine was invented. A post was set up in a pond, or other piece of water contiguous, across which was placed a beam, turning on a swivel, with a stool or chair at one of its ends. Properly placed in this seat, the culprit was lowered into the pond as often as the virulence of the distemper might seem to require. But this disorder being, like the leprosy*, no longer known at Kingston, the cucking-stool, it is probable, is not now to be found.

The market of this town, granted by the charter of James I., is on Saturdays; and it has three annual fairs; on Whit-Thursday, and two following days, for horses and toys; on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August, for fruit, principally cherries, and pedlary; and on the 13th of November, for cattle of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish breeds, together with hogs and sheep. This last is frequented by farmers from all the neighbouring counties.

It is usual to consider Kingston as comprehending three divisions; the central part, which contains the market-place and streets adjoining, with *Norbiton*, and *Surbiton*; the names of the two latter signifying the north and south *bartons*, or demesnes.

The market-place is spacious: near its north end is the *Town Hall*, ornamented with a gilt statue of Queen Anne in front. This building appears to have been originally erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth, as her

* Here was formerly a house for leprous persons, of royal foundation, but of what date, or in what part of the town it stood, we are not informed. About 9 Edw. II. the lepers quitted, and pulled down the building, carrying off the materials. Upon which the escheator seized the site for the king.

arms are in the interior against the east wall, with this inscription :

Vivat Regina *Elizabetha*, in quâ fides, prudentia, temperantia,
et justitia, elucet. Anno R. *Elizabethæ*.——

and some of the mantled carving of that age remains in the wainscot, which is ornamented with the arms of the town: *Az.* three salmon *Arg.* and a device of the letter *h* and a *ton*. Mr. Lysons supposes the south end to have been rebuilt in the reign of James I., because it appears, from the Chamberlain's accounts, that the painted glass* was put up in 1618, and then cost 14*l.* 10*s.*; but it is much more probable that the rebuilding occurred in the time of Queen Anne, her statue, with the date 1706, appearing, as has been stated, on the outside, and her portrait in the hall. The painted glass, though originally put up in 1618, was doubtless preserved and replaced at the latter period. Adjoining the hall is a room, hung round with portraits, in which the corporation hold their courts of assembly; and over it a small apartment, in which the charters and other records of the town are very carefully kept. A large *stone*, fixed in the ground near the entrance, it is a current tradition

* A pane of one of the windows is very curious; containing the arms of James I., surrounded with the armorial ensigns (on small shields) of the Romans, the Heathen and Christian Britons, the Kentish Saxons, the Heathen and Christian West Saxons, the East Saxons, the Latin Saxon monarchs, the Norman kings, the Andegarian kings, the kings of France, of Scotland, of the South Saxons, East-Angles, Mercians, the kings of Northumberland, the Danish kings, the Cornish kings, the early kings of Wales, the Welsh princes, and the kings of Ireland.

in the place, is the identical one on which the ancient Saxon *kings* were crowned ; and from which, agreeably to the same tradition, is derived the name—*King-stone*. The judges, who held the Lent Assizes in this hall, having frequently complained of the inconvenience of their respective courts, as well as of the badness of their lodgings, in 1808 an act was obtained by the corporation, for inclosing the waste grounds of their manor of Kingston, and for empowering them to sell such land as should be allotted therefrom to them, to enable them to build a new Court-House, and provide a house for the Judges' lodging. Land was accordingly sold to the requisite amount, a handsome house near Clattern Bridge, which had belonged to Mr. Rowlls, brewer, purchased, and a very commodious, though as to its exterior very plain Court-House, built adjoining it ; so that the Judges now go from their lodgings into court at once.

Kingston Bridge is doubtless the oldest on the Thames, if we except London Bridge. " In the old tyme," says Leland, " the commune saying ys, that the Bridge, where the commune passage was over the Tamise at olde Kingston, was lower on the Ryver then it is now : and, when men began the new Town yn the Saxon times, they toke from the very clive of Come Parkside to builde on the 'Tamise side, and sette a new Bridge hard by the same*." It now appears an ordinary structure of timber, so inartificially put together, as to warrant the inference, that whatever changes it has undergone in its materials from frequent repairs, there has been no deviation from the plan on which it was originally built. Being much out of repair, and the corporation being unable, by the rents of their estate, to rebuild it, an indictment was

* Itin. vi. 25.

preferred by the inhabitants of Middlesex against the town, by which it appeared that the expense of doing the repairs clearly devolved upon its corporation. This verdict was obtained in November, 1813. The severe frost in the January following did so much additional damage, by the ice which it brought down, that the bridge was for a time impassable, and it was even supposed that the whole must have been rebuilt. The system of repairing, however, has been that persevered in up to the present moment; and, during the past year (1819) a complete reparation has taken place, chiefly owing to the exertions, and, if we understand correctly, at the present expense also, of a spirited individual, and liberal benefactor to the town, C. N. Pallmer, Esq. of Norbiton Place. To the same gentleman, we are informed, Kingston is indebted for its *lamps*; they having been restored, at a very recent period, by his means, after an unaccountable discontinuance of so essential a convenience for a long series of years.

The *Church*, dedicated to All Saints, retains something of its original form of a cross; but the many repairs, which this edifice also has undergone, have almost given it the appearance of a new building. Perhaps the only part still exhibiting a specimen of the ancient state of the whole is that portion of the chancel, which seems constructed of chalk irregularly intermixed with flints. In the centre, where the transept intersects the main body, stands the tower, now surmounted only by a flag-staff, but which had formerly a spire of timber covered with lead. In the reign of Henry VI., on Candlemas Eve, Feb. 1, 1444-5, this steeple was nearly burnt down by lightning, in a storm which, on the same evening, damaged the churches of St. Paul, London; Baldock, in Hertfordshire; and Walden and Waltham, Essex. But, being re-edified,

it continued till the 26th of November, 1703, when both the spire and tower received so much injury from the memorable storm of wind which happened on that day, that the inhabitants were under the necessity of taking down the former, together with a great part of the latter. What remained of the tower, being part of the ancient building, is mostly of chalk: the newer portion is composed of brick-work. No part of the structure appears to be older than the reign of Richard II.; the south chancel, separated withinside from the central one by pointed arches, and light clustered columns, seems to be of about that age. The north chancel is small; the windows large, with flattened arches, of the kind which are known to have been much employed about the time of Henry VII. The nave has north and south aisles, from each of which it is separated withinside by four pointed arches, supported by low octangular columns. These aisles were rebuilt with brick, and the whole interior completely repaired, in 1721. The length of the nave and chancel is 145 feet, that of the transept $97\frac{1}{2}$; the whole, particularly the nave, being very lofty. Adjoining to the south exterior of the chancel, was formerly a Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, in which were preserved portraits of several Saxon kings who had been crowned in it; as well as one of King John, from whom the town received its first charter: but these perished in the fall of the building, which occurred in 1729-30*.

* Of this accident the following account is given in a letter from Kingston, preserved among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, which contain his intended additions to Aubrey's History of the County:—

“ Kingston upon Thames, March 4, 1729-30.

“ On Monday last, our sexton, with his son and daughter, being

Both the central and south chancels are surrounded, as to their interior, with wooden stalls. On the brass plate of a gravestone in the latter, is the figure of a man, habited in a gown with wide sleeves, which reaches to his feet, and the girdle studded with roses: his wife also standing beside him. The inscription beneath the figures is placed the wrong way upwards, but read from the bottom is as follows :

ROBERTI Cista SKERNI corpus tenet ista
 Marmorie PETRE Conjugis atque suæ.
 Qui validus, fidus, disertus, lege peritus,
 Nobilis, ingenuus, perfidiam renuit.
 Constans sermone, vita, sensu, ratione,
 Communiter cuique justitiam voluit.
 Regalis juris unicos promovit honores,
 Fallere vel falli res odiosa sibi.

“ employed in digging a grave, part of the ancient chapel, called St. Mary’s, fell in upon them, killed the sexton and one other man (Richard Mills) on the spot; bruised and wounded several others; and buried in the grave both the son and daughter for above three hours; during which time many were employed in digging out the rubbish, in order to get at the bodies that were buried. * * * After the removal of the timbers and several loads of rubbish, they heard very plainly some loud groans and cries in the grave. Soon after they came to the heads of two persons: the man was speechless and almost dead, having his head closely confined between two stones; the woman was not so much pressed: * * * they are both in a fair way of recovery. * * * The damage, besides the lives lost, is computed to amount to above 1000*l*.” The daughter survived this event fifteen years, and was her father’s successor. The memory of the accident is preserved by a curious print of this female sexton, engraved by James M’Ardell, from a painting by J. Butler, in which she is represented as of a masculine form and stature, with the implements of her business upon her shoulder, and her hand upon a skull.

Gaudeat in celis qui vixit in orbe fidelis
 Nonas Aprilis pridie qui morit'
 Mille quadrigentis D'ni trigintaque septem
 Aim' is ipsius Rex miserere Jesu.

Skern's wife is said to have been the daughter of the celebrated Alice Pierce, or Perrers, mistress of Edward III.; but whether by Sir William de Wyndesore, who married her after that king's death, we know not. He lived at Downe Hall, in this parish, and had a grant of the custody of Richmond Park. On the floor of the central chancel is another inscription, scarcely legible, which records of the mother of a Mrs. Mary Morton, (who died April 18, 1634) that she was "the wonder of her sex and this age, for she lived to see near four hundred issued from her loynes." A small mural monument, near the communion-table, commemorates "John Heuton, Esq., born in Lancashire, Sargeant of the Larder to the most gracious Sufferaigne Lady Q. Elizabeth;" and another and handsome one of the same kind, recently erected on the north side of the altar, is to the memory of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. "celebrated for his Latin verses*," and his son, George Hardinge,

* This gentleman had not only very singular powers in the composition of Latin verse, but was esteemed by all an authority as to correct Latinity. He was fellow of King's College, Cambridge; and, after he left the University, was called to the Bar; but the office of Chief Clerk to the House of Commons becoming vacant, he accepted and held it until he was appointed joint-secretary of the Treasury, in which post he died in 1758. "A whimsical appeal was made to him when Clerk of the House of Commons. Pulteney and Sir Robert were squabbling, and the former playfully told the latter that his Latin was as bad as his politics. He had quoted a line from Horace, and Pulteney insisted that he had *misquoted* it. Sir Robert would not give

Esq. the latter of whom died in 1816. The only sculptured effigy in this church occurs in an arched recess, enclosed with iron rails, in the south chancel; it is a recumbent figure of a man in a scarlet gown, intended for Sir Anthony Benn, who died in 1618, having been Recorder both of this town and of the city of London. The vicars' burial-place, on the south-side of the chancel, contains an ancient inscription on a gravestone, to the memory of the ten children of Dr. Edmund Staunton (an incumbent of the living), whom he had "by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Balthrop, servant to Queen Elizabeth;" with others for different vicars, the last erected of which is "to the memory of the late George Savage, M.A.," who died in July, 1816.

The nave has a gallery, "the gift of Roger Pope, Gent. Anno 1621," containing a handsome organ, against which has been placed an hatchment in memory of the Princess Charlotte, whose death was a source of genuine affliction to Kingston. Another gallery over the north aisle, was an erection "at the expense of the inhabitants."

Norbiton is that part of Kingston, by which the place is entered from London. Here, on the left hand of the traveller from the metropolis, stands *Norbiton Place*, the seat of C. N. Pallmer, Esq. before-mentioned. It was originally erected by Mrs. Dennis, mother of Mrs. Pallmer; but has received such additions and very con-

it up. A guinea was laid, and Mr. Hardinge was made the arbiter, who rose with a very droll solemnity, and gave it against his own patron, Sir Robert. The guinea was thrown across the house, and Pulteney said it was the first public money he had ever touched." Manning and Bray's Surrey, I. 395.

spicuous improvements from the hand of the present owner, as have rendered it nearly a new mansion. It is now fronted by a portico of the Ionic order, and in the most chaste and elegant style; when complete, it will have wings, but at present that which is intended to be a conservatory is not erected. The approach from the road is by handsome iron gates, placed between decorated pillars which support sphinxes; these pillars are continued on each side to others, similarly decorated and surmounted, by a curvilinear screen. The lodge, just within the gates on the left, is a little temple of the purest Doric.

The domain, which has also been swelled by the present proprietor from forty to three hundred acres, abounds with features of embellishment, from which our limits will only permit us to select a few objects for description, though almost all equally demand it. Taking a circle of the grounds, a *Dairy*, in the style of an Indian Temple, appears on the left upon quitting the Lodge: the exterior of this building is elegant, and the interior decorations in character with the purpose for which it is designed. Within, the walls are covered with small slabs of Staffordshire ware, bordered with a wreath of fig-leaves; the windows are of ground glass, adorned with well-executed flowers; the floor of black and white marble, inlaid; while a table of a species of slate-stone, with carved supporters in bronze, is continued round the apartment, and a large marble tazza, from an antique Italian model, stands on a sculptured stone pedestal in the centre. Chinese garden-seats, of Staffordshire ware, and vases and other vessels from India and China, are also among the decorations. A Strawberry-room, where guests may

partake of that fruit mingled with cream, is among the appropriate appendages to the Dairy.

The *Grotto*, which is the work of the same artist who produced those much admired ones at Oatlands and Pains Hill, is not yet completed, but promises to bear comparison with most erections of its kind. It comprises a beautifully sequestered bath, with dressing and other apartments, in its interior, the style of which is an admirable resemblance of the Gothic, but as though the fantastic results of nature in the formation of rock or cavern scenery, rather than the effects of art. The roof-pendants in particular, in imitation both of those seen in our cathedral architecture, and those natural petrifications formed in some caves (from which latter, it is probable, the Gothic architects derived their first ideas of such ornaments), are extremely well managed. From an elevated seat, in a corresponding style, a good view of the whole grotto is obtained, with water gurgling from numerous interstices in its sides, and ivy and other creeping plants growing over it: the effect of this scene is much heightened by its being so managed, that every object not in strict harmony with its sombre features is excluded from the view.

An elegant stone *Bridge*, thrown over a piece of water by which the grotto is supplied, and which also appears in front of the house, merits attention. Its ellipse is particularly small; a circumstance which has been made to add to, rather than detract from, the beauty of its span: the iron balustrades which rise over the arch are peculiarly tasteful.

A pretty swell of the grounds conducts to a *Fountain*, which spouts water with considerable force through a

shell blown by a Triton, the model of which, now at Florence, is by Juan de Bologna. A gold and silver fish-pond, margined with stone, receives the stream on its descent; and behind it are two chimeras, between which a green-house is intended to be erected, and there will be a parterre of flowers in front.

In another part of the grounds stands an antique statue of Time, sculptured in marble, and placed on a pedestal engraved with appropriate lines from Young. Among other details, of which want of space alone precludes the mention, we may notice a very choice kitchen-garden; in which is a grapery, the construction of the frames of which is such as to receive the solar rays at all times of the day; and their declination, which is three-fold, and was calculated by the Royal Astronomer at Greenwich, corresponds with that of the sun in the heavens, at three different periods of the year. The architect and landscape-gardener, who has been employed by Mr. Pallmer, is Mr. Lapidge, an élève of Browne's; and it is not too much to say, that in the purity of taste, and excellence of judgment, here displayed, he has emulated the best works of his distinguished preceptor. Our notice of this seat has been somewhat lengthened, not merely on account of its superior claims to description, but that we conceived it would naturally be called for by the inhabitants of Kingston, as a just tribute to its proprietor, who has in so many ways merited the place he holds in their esteem, and of whose politeness and urbanity we are ourselves qualified to speak, by the ready permission to view his improvements which he afforded us.

Norbiton Hall, a handsome old brick mansion, which stands on the opposite side of the road, has recently

received a coat of white composition, and is the property of General Johnson, who has much improved it. A former occupier of this house was Richard Taverner, Esq. a man of some little celebrity in his time (the reign of Edward VI.) Being a zealous protestant, he obtained a licence to preach in any place within the king's dominions, and actually did preach before the University of Oxford, when high sheriff of the county, with a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck. He retired to this seat during the reign of Queen Mary, and was suffered to remain unmolested*.

An *Almshouse*, for six poor men and as many poor women, stands in the middle of the street of Norbiton, nearer the central part of the town. An inscription on its front informs us that it was founded by William Cleave, Alderman of London, in 1668.

A road branching to the right from Norbiton conducts to *Combe House*, the property of Lord Liverpool, (who is the present high steward of Kingston) but formerly the residence of the Harveys of Combe, among whom was William Harvey, the celebrated physician. One of the latest descendants of this family was Edward Harvey, M.P. for Clitheroe in 1715, a weak man, strongly attached to the interests of the Stuarts, and continually talking of designs to bring them back. Being apprehended, in consequence of a message to the

* Fuller, in his Church History, quotes, from a book of Sir John Cheke's, called "The true Subject to the Rebellion, 1641," one of his sermons, which begins thus: "Arriving at the Mount of St. Marie's, in the stony stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biskits, baked in the oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the chicken of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallows of Salvation."

House from the King, on suspicion of favouring the threatened invasion, and examined before a committee of the privy council, he was, after an attempt made upon his own life, committed to Newgate, but afterwards bailed, and ultimately discharged. This, however, made no alteration in his political opinions; and his lands lying opposite Richmond Park-wall, separated only by the road, his great delight was to watch and shoot the pheasants which strayed into them from the park. On the side of Combe Hill, where it declines towards Kingston, is a *Conduit*, which supplies Hampton-Court Palace with water, by means of leaden pipes carried under the Thames. It was the work of Cardinal Wolsey. Dr. Hale observes that this water left no incrustation on a boiler in a coffee-house, which had been in constant use for fourteen years; and that it is softer than either that of the Thames, or of the river which crosses Hounslow Heath to Hampton-Court*.

In *Surbiton*, is an ancient seat so called, which is now the property of John Garratt, Esq. but owes its chief modern improvements to Thomas Fassett, Esq. a previous occupier, from whom it passed into the possession of Lord Uxbridge. The gardens are in the old style, with a handsome terrace which commands a view of Hampton Court. Here is also *Elmers*, the seat of William Disney, Esq. and *Woodbines*, that of Francis Robertson, Esq.

A road from Kingston, on the left, leads to *Ham*, a village about two miles north of the town, which, together with *Hatch*, constitutes one of its hamlets. Here was probably a *gate* (from the Saxon *Hæca*, to this day called a

* Hale's Statical Essays, II. 240, 241.

hatch) into the ancient park of Shenon, which might give name to that part of the hamlet contiguous to it. Between the high road to Kingston and Richmond New Park, we find *Hatch Lane*, and tradition speaks of a mansion called *Hatch House*, whose site is now unknown.

Ham House, in the parish of Petersham, is the residence of the Earl of Dysart. It was built by Sir Thomas Vavasor, but surrendered by him to the Earl of Holderness, who died in 1624-5. Coming into the possession of Sir Lionel Talmache, it afterwards devolved to his widow, then Countess of Dysart, who made great additions to it; and it is said to have been furnished at a very great expense, in the taste of those times, by Charles II. On the marriage of the Countess with the Duke of Lauderdale, in 1671, the famous *Cabal* are reported to have held their meetings here. Originally, this house was intended for the residence of Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., and it is a curious specimen of the mansions of that age. The ceilings were painted by Verrio, and the rooms ornamented with that massy magnificence then in fashion: the furniture, in particular, was extremely rich; the very bellows and brushes in some of the apartments being of solid silver, or of silver filigree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded with an open gallery. The balustrade of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, is of walnut-tree wood, and ornamented with military trophies. In the north drawing-room is a very large and beautiful cabinet of ivory, lined with cedar. On the west side of the house is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. In the closet adjoining the bedchamber which was the Duchess of Lauderdale's,

still remains the great chair in which she used to sit and read : it has a small desk fixed to it, and her cane hangs by the side.

Here are many fine pictures by the old masters, amongst which the works of Vandervelt and Woovermans are conspicuous. Among the portraits are those of the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton in one piece, by Cornelius Janssen ; the Duke and Duchess, by Lely ; the Duke in his garter-robcs, by the same ; Charles II., who was an occasional visitor here ; Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland ; Sir Henry Vane ; William Murray, the first Earl of Dysart ; Catherine his wife, a beautiful picture in water colours, by Hoskins ; Sir Lionel Talmache, first husband to the Duchess of Lauderdale ; General Talmache, who died of a wound received at Brest ; the Earl of Lauderdale ; James Stewart, Duke of Richmond, a very fine painting by Vandyke ; the late Countess of Dysart, by Sir Joshua Reynolds ; and many others.

This house was the birthplace of that great statesman and general, John Duke of Argyle, who was grandson to the Duchess of Lauderdale. His brother Archibald, who succeeded him in his title, and was Lord Keeper of Scotland, was also born here. Hume says that James II. was ordered to retire to this house, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London ; but thinking himself unsafe so near the metropolis, he fled privately to France.

The etymology of the little village of PETERSHAM has been disputed. In Domesday Book it is written *Patrice-sham*, and that record mentions a church here at the time : but as this church was dedicated to St. Peter, and the manor, from the earliest accounts we have of it, belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, at Chertsey, it is pro-

bable that its name is derived from that saint, though corrupted by the Norman scribe into *Patric*. The termination *ham* signifies a dwelling, and frequently a collection of dwellings.

James II. granted the lease of a mansion here, in 1685, to Edward Viscount Cornbury, son of Henry Earl of Clarendon, and grandson of the Chancellor, by the name of *Petersham Lodge*. It afterwards became the property, or at least was in the occupation of Henry Earl of Rochester, his cousin-german; in whose time, 1st Oct. 1721, it was suddenly destroyed by fire, together with all the rich furniture, a very good collection of pictures, and the valuable library of his great uncle, the Chancellor. The offices having escaped the flames, the Earl of Harrington (previously to his elevation to that title) built another house on the site of the former, after a design of the Earl of Burlington. This was afterwards sold to Thomas Pitt, esq. created Baron Camelford in 1784, in which year also he purchased the fee-simple of the crown, under an act of parliament passed for that purpose. In 1790 it was purchased of Lord Camelford by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who occasionally resided here, but has since disposed of it to Sir William Manners, Bart. the present owner. The grounds are agreeably laid out, and while in possession of his Royal Highness were enlarged by the addition of a small part of Richmond Park, obtained by a grant from his Majesty. In this parish is also *Sudbrook House*, a handsome mansion, formerly belonging to John Duke of Argyle, and afterwards to the late Lady Greenwich: it is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Near the road we are now traversing from Kingston, is *Bank Farm*, the seat of Sir John Delves Broughton,

Bart.; and *Chesnut Grove*, the residence of — Baskerville, Esq.; and on our right lies *Richmond Park*; not the original plot of ground so called (which adjoined Richmond Green, and of which we first find mention in the reign of Edward I.) but the *New* or *Great Park* made by Charles I., a tract including very considerable portions of the manors of Ham and Petersham, besides many hundred acres in Mortlake, Putney, and Richmond. The last-mentioned monarch, being desirous of having a large park for red as well as fallow deer upon this spot, for the farther enjoyment of the pleasures of the chase, to which he was very much attached, granted a commission, under his privy seal, to Francis Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, empowering them to treat with such parishes and proprietors of estates as possessed an interest in the tract intended to be enclosed. The king was much assisted in his design by the quantity of wood and waste land already attaching to the royal manor, but met with a considerable obstruction in a quarter where he had not anticipated it. For though the greater number of those interested were soon prevailed on to yield their concurrence, yet “ many very obstinately refused ; and one gentleman in particular, who had the best estate, with a convenient house and gardens, would by no means part with it ; and the king being as earnest to compass it, it made a great noise, as if the king would take away men’s estates at his own pleasure*.” The people indeed, not only of the neighbourhood, but even of London, fearing the roads would be obstructed by the enclosure, had taken the alarm on the first notice of the royal intentions ; and it had contributed not a little to increase

* Clarendon.

the general apprehension, when they saw the building of the wall going forward before the several proprietors had consented to part with their lands and commonage ; but when they came to understand also that the king would compel the owners to sell, whether they would or not, they grew urgent with the great officers of state to stop the further progress of the design. These accordingly warmly represented to his majesty how impolitic was the step he was taking ; but this had no other effect than that of exposing them to their royal master's displeasure ; he declaring himself " resolved to go through with it ;" and go through with it in fact he did ; yet he so far profited by the advice and remonstrance of his friends, as to obviate, by his subsequent conduct in the business, whatever might be expected to give offence, or to afford just grounds for complaint. Care was taken to have gates at convenient distances in the wall, and step-ladders in proper places for foot-passengers, while permission was given to use the roads as before the ground was imparked. The poor also of the different parishes into which the enclosure extended were permitted, as formerly, to take and carry away the fire-wood. So that no communication being obstructed, the land-holders receiving the full value of what had been obtained from them, and every person left in full possession of the privileges hitherto enjoyed, none of the grievances apprehended actually occurred. This whole proceeding was exactly characteristic of the mind and general conduct of Charles ; humane, though arbitrary ; and, though unwilling to act unjustly by the humblest of his subjects, yet appearing to think his permission for the people to retain their incontrovertible rights, an emanation from the royal prerogative. The park includes in the whole

2253 acres, and the brick wall which surrounds it is eight miles in circuit.

After the king's death, the House of Commons, in return for the many marks of friendship and attention which had been shown them by the city of London, came to a resolution, which afterwards passed into an act, for settling this park upon the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their successors for ever; and it was farther resolved and declared, that it was the intention of Parliament that the park, so granted, should be preserved as a park, and should so remain, as an ornament to the city, and as a mark of the Parliament's favour to the same. But upon the receipt of Charles the Second's letter from Breda, in 1660, notifying his approaching return to his dominions, the Common Council made an order for restoring it to his Majesty, with an assurance that they had kept it with no other view than that of preserving it for his use!

By the interest of Sir Robert Walpole, his son Robert, Lord Walpole, was appointed to the rangership of this park; and the minister being partial to hunting, he paid nobly for the privilege of pursuing that diversion here, by erecting the *Great Lodge* as a residence for his son, while it afforded an occasional retirement to himself. This is an elegant edifice; the centre of stone, but the wings brick. Standing on elevated ground, it commands a good prospect of the park; and particularly of a fine sheet of water. Upon the death of Lord Walpole, who had succeeded his father in the title of Earl of Orford, the Princess Amelia was nominated Ranger; and, while the office was in her Royal Highness's hands, the public right to a footway through the park was established by the issue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingston

Assizes ; when, in consequence of the decision then obtained, ladder-gates were put up at some of the entrances.

The rangership was afterwards possessed by the Earl of Bute, until the death of that nobleman in 1792 ; when the King took it into his own hands ; made a compact farm of 225 acres within the park wall ; and, by levelling, draining, and planting, made such improvements as were in the highest degree useful and ornamental. His Majesty likewise fitted up the *New or Stone Lodge*, built by George I. as a place of retirement after the fatigues of the chase, and gave it to Lord Sidmouth, when prime minister, for life, with sixty acres of land round it. The present ranger is H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth. The *Old Park* is now in part a dairy and grazing farm of his Majesty's, and a small portion the royal gardens ; which latter were at first laid out by Bridgman in avenues, but altered and much improved by Browne. Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, were soon seen groups of trees adorning, at irregular distances ; beautifully swelling lawns ; while retired walks led to the recesses of the miniature woods ; and the bank beside the margin of the Thames was judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extended the whole length of the gardens. In this park also was a *Lodge* (rebuilt, in 1707, by James, Duke of Ormond, who resided in it till his impeachment in 1715), to which Queen Caroline, consort to George II., was very partial, and had here a dairy and a menagerie. Several ornamental buildings were also dispersed about the gardens ; in one of which, called *Merlin's Cave*, were some curious figures in wax ; and in another, called the *Hermitage*, the busts of Newton, Locke, and other literary characters. His present Ma-

Majesty frequently resided here in the early part of his reign, and procured its settlement upon his royal consort, the late queen, for the term of her natural life, in case she should survive him. The building was taken down about forty-five years ago, when it was intended to build a palace on its site; the foundations being laid, and arches turned for that purpose. At present, an elegantly simple *Cottage*, in a sequestered spot, attests the taste of her late Majesty, who was particularly attached to it. The gardens are open to the public every Sunday, from Midsummer till the end of Autumn.

Near the site of the Lodge stands the *Observatory*, built by Sir William Chambers for his present Majesty in 1768 and 1769; under the direction, for the astronomical part, of the late Dr. Demainbray. Among the fine set of instruments is a mural arch of 140 degrees and eight feet radius, a zenith sector of twelve feet, a transit instrument of eight feet, and a ten feet reflector by Herschell. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. Here is also a collection of subjects in natural history, an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his Majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz, Germany.

About the year 1800, the king conceiving the idea of erecting the royal palace described under the head of Kew, the lane which formerly separated the grounds of Richmond from those of Kew was stopped up, and the whole laid together. On this occasion, his Majesty gave up to the parish all his right in the common called Pest-house Common, and at his own expense built a work-house for the poor. And about a quarter of a mile north-west of old Richmond Palace, of which we are about to

peak, stood a hamlet called West Sheen, consisting of eighteen houses, which were all taken down in 1769, and the site, being converted into a lawn, added to the king's enclosures.

Henry V. rebuilt the *Royal Palace* formerly existing at Richmond, in such a manner, as we collect from one of his biographers, as to render it a "delightful mansion, of curious and costly workmanship, and befitting the character and condition of a king*." Previously to the reign of this prince, it had lain for some time in a ruinous condition; and though mention is made in history of a palace here, in which preceding sovereigns had resided, it is very reasonably doubted whether the structure had ever deserved that name; though some have affirmed, that the ancient appellation of Richmond, *Shene*, which in Saxon signifies brightness, originated in the splendour of this royal abode. But, however this were, Edwards I. and II. appear to have been at least occasional residents in the building; and here died Edward III. of grief for the loss of his heroic son, the celebrated Black Prince. The death of Anne, queen to Richard II., who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle (they having previously rode astride), also occurred at this residence; and Richard is said to have been so affected at her decease, that he not only deserted, but defaced the palace; from which, agreeably to this tale, arose the necessity for the splendid reparations made by Henry V. At the palace, as erected by the last-named sovereign, Henry VII. held a grand tournament in 1492; where Sir James Parker, in a controversy with Hugh Vaughan, for a right of coat armour, was killed in the

* Elmham, Vit. Hen. V. c. 13.

first course. On the 21st of December, 1498, this king being here, the structure was destroyed by a fire which broke out at nine in the evening, and continuing till midnight, entirely consumed it, together with the furniture, apparel, plate, and jewels. Henry, who was much attached to the situation, re-edified it in 1501, and in a style of much Gothic magnificence and elegance : and on this occasion it was, that he changed the name of the place, hitherto called Shene, to Richmond, after his title previous to his accession to the throne. This monarch died here on the 22nd of April, 1509. The picture of himself and family, in the collection at Strawberry Hill, was an altar-piece belonging to the chapel here. The building had not been long completed, when a second fire broke out in 1506, and did considerable damage ; and the same year a new gallery fell down, in which the king, and the prince his son, had been walking but a few minutes before. Three years before the death of Henry, as above mentioned, he had here magnificently entertained Philip I. of Spain, when driven by a storm upon the English coast : and it was here also, that Henry VIII. his successor, kept his Christmas the first year after he came to the throne, and held a tournament, when he, for the first time, took a part in exercises of that kind. Some few of the public instruments of Mary and Elizabeth are dated from Richmond ; and with the latter, though she was once imprisoned in this palace by her sister, it was a favourite residence. As if to render Richmond-palace noted for the decease of royalty, this queen also here closed her illustrious career.

In a survey of Richmond-palace, taken by order of the House of Commons, in 1649 (the original of which is

deposited in the Augmentation Office, and printed in the second volume of the *Monumenta Vetusta* of the Society of Antiquaries, with two views, Pl. xxiii. xxiv.), a very minute description is given of it as it then existed. Amongst other particulars, mention is made of a hall, an hundred feet long, and forty wide; a chapel, ninety-six feet long, and forty wide, with stalls, as in a cathedral; an open gallery, adjoining to the privy garden, two hundred feet long, having a close one of the same length over it. A French writer* mentions also a library that was established here by Henry VII.; and in an household establishment of Queen Mary, still preserved in Dulwich College, the librarian is reckoned among the officers of the palace, with a fee of ten pounds a year; but of this no notice is taken in the survey.

At the period when this once noble structure was restored to its royal owners, it was probably in a very ruinous condition. Fuller †, indeed, who wrote about that time, speaks of it as absolutely pulled down; but this could not be the case, if, as it is said, it was for some time occupied by James II. The few existing remains have been converted into houses, let on lease from the crown, and now the residences of Sir David Dundas, and Mr. Julius, in whose garden still exists a yew tree mentioned in the parliamentary survey. Another mansion, immediately facing the Thames, formerly the abode of the late Countess Dowager of Northampton, was purchased by the late Duke of Queensberry, and bequeathed

* Mons. L. J. Chalonais, a Carmelite, in his *Traicte de plus belles Bibliothèques*, published in 1644. Vide Aubrey's Surrey, p. 341.

† Worthies, Part III. p. 78.

by him, together with his other property in Richmond, to the Countess of Yarmouth. His Grace transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury, and the tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the Chancery-court, now decorates the hall of this house.

RICHMOND, of whose natural beauties so much, and with justice, has been said in verse and prose, is situated on a very considerable eminence on the eastern bank of the Thames, about four miles to the north of Kingston. From this elevated and conspicuous site, it is with much probability conjectured to have really derived its ancient name of Shene, as it was certainly so named long before it contained any royal residence, whose reflected splendour upon its immediate neighbourhood could have been the ground of that appellation. *Richmond Hill* is so universally known and admired, that it would be superfluous for us to attempt any addition to its praises; and the equally well-known description of the view from its summit, by a resident poet, Thomson, embracing

‘ The matchless vale of Thames,”

and all the

‘ Goodly prospect’

Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glitt’ring towns and gilded streams,

may, notwithstanding its minute correctness, be suspected of a degree of partiality, from which the following notice of Richmond by a foreigner, (Mr. C. P. Moritz, of Berlin) however unequal to the bard’s, must be supposed to be exempt.

“ In every point of view,” says this gentleman, “ Richmond is assuredly one of the first situations in the world.

Here it was that Thomson and Pope gleaned from Nature, all those beautiful passages, with which their inimitable writings abound. Here I trod on that fresh, even, and soft verdure, which is to be seen only in England: on one side of me lay a wood, than which Nature cannot produce a finer; and, on the other, the Thames, with its shelvy bank and charming lawns, rising like an amphitheatre: along which, here and there, one espies a picturesque white house, aspiring in majestic simplicity to pierce the dark foliage of the surrounding trees: thus studding, like stars in the galaxy, the rich expanse of this charming vale. Sweet Richmond; never, no never shall I forget that lovely evening, when from thy fairy hills thou didst so hospitably smile on me, a poor, lonely, insignificant stranger! As I traversed to and fro thy meads, thy little swelling hills, and flowery dells, and, above all, that queen of all rivers, thy own majestic Thames, I forgot all sublunary cares, and thought only of heaven and heavenly things. Happy, thrice happy, am I, I again and again exclaimed, that I am here in Elysium, in Richmond!" On the hill are the elegant mansions of Sir Henry Darrell, the Countess of Mansfield, Lady Morshead, the Marquis of Wellesley, the Countess Dowager of Cardigan, and M. Dick, Esq.

In our observations on the town itself, we shall first speak of its *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, all of brick. At its west end is a low embattled tower, of white stone and flints in chequers, containing eight bells. In this church are monuments, amongst others, to Henry Lord Viscount Brouncker, cofferer to Charles II. who died in 1688; Mrs. Yates, the celebrated actress, whose shining talents, set off by a good person, animated coun-

tenance, clear, full, and mellifluous voice, and superior understanding, were only equalled by the goodness of her heart;—and James Thomson, the celebrated poet, to whom the following inscription appears on a brass tablet:

“ In the earth below this tablet are the remains of *James Thomson*, author of the beautiful poems entitled ‘ *The Seasons*,’ ‘ *The Castle of Indolence*,’ &c. who died at *Richmond* the 27th day of August, and was buried here on the 29th, Old Stile, 1748. The Earl of *Buchan*, unwilling that so good a man and sweet a poet should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792.” Underneath is a quotation from the *Winter*;

Father of Light and Life! Thou Good Supreme!
O, teach me what is good! Teach me Thyself!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!

In the church-yard lie interred, Jaques Mallet du Pan, a native of Switzerland, eminent as a political writer, and author of the “ *Mercure Britannique*,” the Rev Gilbert Wakefield, of great and deserved classical reputation; and Dr. John Moore (father of the late General Sir John Moore,) “ whose observations on society and manners, made during his tours on the continent, besides novels and other productions, claim for him the character of one of the most entertaining writers of the age.”

The *Bridge*, of five semi-circular stone arches, over the Thames, which is here about 300 feet wide, is an elegant structure, from a design by Paine, finished in 1777, and cost £26,000. It commands a delightful

view of the hill, and of the river, with the picturesque villas which adorn its banks.

The *Green* is surrounded by lofty elms; and possesses a *Theatre*, open in the summer season, at which Mrs. Jordan, and other celebrated professors of the sock and buskin, have performed. Here too, stands the mansion of the late Viscount Fitzwilliam; in which his lordship's maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room for the reception of George I. A valuable collection of pictures by the first masters, here collected, were bequeathed by his lordship to the University of Cambridge, and the house to the present Earl of Pembroke; the latter is now the residence of James Dawkins, Esq. M. P. In the town are four *Alms-houses*; one of them built by Bishop Duppa, for 10 poor widows, in the reign of Charles II. pursuant to a vow he made during that prince's exile. This place altogether extends more than a mile up the hill, from East Sheen to the New Park.

Rosedale House, in Kew-foot-lane, now possessed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was that formerly occupied by the poet Thomson. After his death it was purchased by George Ross, Esq. who, from veneration to his memory, forebore to pull it down, but, on the contrary, enlarged and improved it at an expence of £9,000. Afterwards becoming the residence of the late Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, that lady repaired Thomson's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he was accustomed to write. Over the entrance she caused to be inscribed:

Here Thomson sung the SEASONS and their Change."

and adorned the interior with quotations from authors who have paid the compliments due to his talents. In the centre appear the following words:

“ Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the universe, its flame glowed through all his compositions: animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, save only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22nd of August, 1748.” If there be something to commend, there is also something to disapprove in this inscription: the language appears over-studied; and the epithet ‘genial’ is far-fetched, if not misapplied. The house having been sold by the son of Mrs. Boscawen, Lord Falmouth, it is now the property and residence of the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, brother to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Among the numerous Seats at Richmond, as yet unnoticed, the *Duke of Buccleugh's Villa* claims pre-eminence. It stands at the hill-foot, and on the river's brink. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the pleasure-grounds, on the opposite side of the road, which extend almost to the top of the hill. Near is the charming house of Lady Diana Beauclerc; one of the rooms in which is decorated, by her ladyship's own hands, with lilacs and other flowers, in the same manner as at her former abode at Twickenham. Here likewise is the villa of Marquis Townshend, &c. &c. and, in fact, owing to its local advantages, no single spot

in the kingdom can boast of so many elegant residences as Richmond.

Kew is a very small hamlet in the parish of Kingston, and manor of Richmond. Here was formerly a noble mansion, called the *Dairie House*, held in the time of Edward VI. by Sir Henry Gate, and afterwards in the possession of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter, had also a house on the north side of the Green, of which no vestige is now remaining.

The *Chapel* stands near the east end of the Green; a small brick building, having a nave and north aisle. In it are memorials to Jeremiah Meyer, R. A. painter in miniature and enamel to his late Majesty, with verses by Hayley; Thomas Robinson, Esq. first page to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who served three princes of Wales, and one king, and died in 1787, aged 70; Thomas Gainsborough, Esq. the celebrated painter, who died in 1788, aged 61 years; and William Aiton, superintendant of the royal gardens at this place more than 30 years.

Kew House was obtained upon a long lease of the Capel family about 1730, by Frederic, Prince of Wales, who began to lay out the gardens, which were finished by the Princess Dowager, while she resided here. After her death, it became for several years the occasional residence of his late Majesty, who purchased the freehold. About 1802, the house being from its smallness ill-adapted to the purposes of a royal abode, was in part taken down, and a new edifice begun in Richmond Gardens, a little to the west of Kew Green. This, which was designed by James Wyatt, Esq. is a castellated structure, and its general architecture said

to be in imitation of the style of the middle of the sixteenth century.

The gardens comprise an area of 120 acres, embellished with a Chinese Pagoda, 163 feet high, and 49 feet in diameter at the base, with other picturesque objects, from designs by Sir William Chambers. The exotic garden contains a collection of plants unequalled probably in the world; and it is constantly deriving accessions of new and rare plants from the contributions of zealous promoters of the science of botany.

The handsome *Bridge*, of stone, was commenced in 1783, and opened for public use in 1789.

MORTLAKE is a village a short distance south-east of Kew. The *Church* is a chapel to Wimbledon, and a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. In 1543, it was rebuilt by Henry VIII.; and a few of the windows having the flattened arches in use about the time of that king, are remaining. By the register, which begins in 1599, it appears that the ravages of the plague here in 1665 were very great: the burials in that year being 197, whereas the usual average was only 27.

In the church-yard is the tomb of John Partridge, the well-known astrologer and almanack-maker, who, though bred to a very different trade, the making of shoes, became sworn physician to Charles II. He was a native of East Sheen, and died in 1715. *East Sheen* is a hamlet in this parish, situated on a rising ground, and, from the beauty of the surrounding country, the site of several elegant villas.

BARNES adjoins Mortlake on the east. Here is a house which belonged to Mr. Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who added to it a room for the meetings of the

famous Kit-Cat Club, of which he was secretary. In this were hung the portraits of the members, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who was one, and who presented them to Tonson. This room not being sufficiently lofty for half length pictures, the portraits were all only 36 inches long by 28 wide; and from this circumstance Kit-Cat has become a technical term for pictures of similar form and dimensions.*

The *Church*, about a mile from the river, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is considered by Mr. Lysons to be one of the most ancient in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; built, as he conjectures, in the time of Richard I.; the architecture of the windows in the north wall of the chancel is evidently in the style of that period; but those in the south wall and nave are of a later date. On the outside, against the south wall, is fixed a small tablet of stone, between two of the buttresses, to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in July, 1653. The space between the buttresses is enclosed with wooden pales, and some rose-trees are planted against the wall on each side of the tablet. This was

* The Kit-Cat Club consisted of 30 members, all of high rank, or distinguished for their attainments in literature and the arts. Charles, Earl of Dorset, was one of the first to promote its formation. The club originally met at a small house in Shire-lane, Temple-bar; and afterwards, it is said, at the house of Christopher Cat, who kept the Fountain Tavern, in the Strand. However this might be, there appears no doubt that a man named Christopher Cat, either as a pastry-cook or tavern-keeper, furnished them with mutton-pies, and that they became a standing-dish with the club, which at length, from the maker of these *morceaux*, obtained its well-known appellation. Among the most distinguished of its members were Charles, the last Duke of Somerset; John, the celebrated Duke of Marlborough; Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford; Sir Richard Steele, and Joseph Addison.

done in pursuance of Mr. Rose's will, that gentleman having left £20 to the parish, to be laid out in the purchase of an acre of land for the benefit of the poor; but out of the profits the churchwardens were to keep these pales in repair, to preserve the rose-trees, and when they should decay to supply their place with others. All this has been very punctually complied with: the pales are in repair, the rose-trees flourishing, and the parish-clerk receives a small annual salary for taking care of them.

PUTNEY has been the theatre of some interesting transactions. When the army of Charles I. marched to Kingston after the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex determined to follow him; and a bridge of boats was constructed for that purpose between Fulham and Putney, and forts were ordered to be erected on each side of the river; but it does not appear that any thing of consequence resulted farther from these hostile movements. In 1647, when the kingdom was divided into three parties, all equally jealous of each other, Cromwell, resolving to watch the motions of the Parliament, and at the same time to keep an eye over the King, who was then at Hampton Court, fixed his head-quarters at Putney, and in the church here the general officers held their councils, sitting round the Communion-table; but before they proceeded to debate, they usually heard a sermon from Hugh Peters, or some other favourite preacher. The house in which General Fairfax lodged was on the site of an ancient mansion of the Welbecks', for one of whom is an inscription in the chancel of the date of 1477; and there is a house, then a Mr. Champion's, still standing, in which the Commissary-General, Ireton, lodged, and which, as appears from the date in one

of the rooms, was built so far back as 1533. It was lately a school.

Putney is also remarkable as having been the birth-place of Nicholas West, afterwards Bishop of Ely, and Thomas Cromwell, afterwards the celebrated and unfortunate Earl of Essex. The former was son of a baker here, but in 1477 was of King's College, Cambridge; where, however, his conduct was otherwise than would naturally give hope of his future eminence, and was even such as to justify Fuller's expression, who calls him "a rake-hell in grain." Amongst other pranks, he set fire to the Provost's lodgings, for which he was expelled the University; but seasonably retrenching his wildness, he was re-admitted, turned hard student, and became an eminent scholar and a most able statesman. His subsequent preferments were the consequences of his merits, and his favour with Henry VIII., who, amongst other honours, conferred on him that of being chaplain to Queen Catherine. He built a chapel here, and another in the cathedral of Ely, and was besides a considerable benefactor to King's College. His style of living was so magnificent, that he is said to have kept in his house 100 servants, to 50 of whom he gave four marks wages, and to the others 40 shillings; allowing each of them four yards of cloth for winter livery, and three yards and a half for summer apparel. He died in 1533.

Tradition still points to the spot, said to be that whereon the blacksmith's cottage stood, in which Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, first drew breath, in circumstances singularly contrasting with his future grandeur. Little or nothing is known of him in early life; nor whence he derived those advantages, by the due improvement of which he attained to such important employ-

ments, to the honour of the peerage, and to that of the order of the garter. On the fall of Wolsey, he was made a Privy Counsellor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Principal Secretary of State, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Privy Seal, as well as invested with other offices. His sudden fall is well known. Hume speaks of him as a man of prudence, industry, and ability, worthy of a better master and a better fate; but justly observes, that he merited his end by procuring the act of attainder against the Countess of Salisbury and Marchioness of Exeter, without hearing their defence; a measure strongly opposed in Parliament, but the objections to which he contrived to over-rule. This pernicious precedent proved fatal to its author; for, being accused of oppression and heresy, he was himself condemned without a hearing, and beheaded on the 28th of July, 1540. We are indebted to him for greatly furthering the Reformation, by directing the use of the Bible in English, and for that most useful institution, parochial registers, which were begun to be kept, by his orders, in 1538.

Edward Gibbon, the historian, was also a native of Putney, his father having been owner of the house which stands at the point between the roads to Wandsworth and Wimbledon.

The little chapel at the east end of the south aisle of the Church, is almost all for which that building is remarkable. The roof is adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms and initials; and a small tablet affixed to the east end by the late Dr. Pettiward, has an inscription purporting that "This Chapel was built by *Nicholas West*, born at *Putney*, Bishop of *Ely*, in the reign of *Henry the Eighth*."

Putney Heath commands from its brow an enchanting

prospect over the river Thames and county of Middlesex, and is occupied by several handsome villas. Here, in a house attached to which was formerly a much frequented bowling-green, and which from that circumstance still retains the name of Bowling-Green House, the immortal statesman, William Pitt, took his farewell of earth on the 23rd of January, 1806. In 1776, David Hartley, Esq. built a house upon the Heath, for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention for preserving buildings from fire, by experiments the cost of which was defrayed by Parliament. The invention consisted simply in placing iron plates between the floors, but the result was completely successful; many persons remaining with perfect confidence and security in the room over that in which the fire was burning with great violence. The experiments were at different times repeated before their Majesties, the then Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, and several Members of both Houses of Parliament. An obelisk near the house records the invention; which however, notwithstanding its apparent utility, is very rarely adopted. At the foot of the hill, going from the heath in the direction of Kingston, is a Stepping-stone to assist travellers in mounting or alighting from their horses, of the date of 1654, as appears from the name of Thomas Nuthall, surveyor of Roehampton in that year, with other words, mostly illegible, but we may still read: "From *London Towne* to *Portse* (*Portsea*) Down, they say tis miles threescore."

ROEHAMPTON is a hamlet in Putney, at the western extremity of the heath, adorned with numerous elegant residences. Among these may be mentioned the *Earl of Beshborough's*, of which Sir William Chambers was

architect. The detached billiard-room, with the laundry, are said to be remains of a house which was the abode of Secretary Walsingham. The mansion formerly contained many valuable pictures and antiques; but these, after the death of the late Earl, were sold by auction in 1801. The most remarkable were the celebrated Torso of a Venus purchased by William Brundell, Esq. for 199£. 10s. with paintings by Salvator Rosa, Nic. Poussin, &c. Two plates of *Roehampton House* occur in the *Vitruvius Britannica*: it was erected about 1710; and the cieling of the saloon, which represents the feasts of the gods, painted by Sir James Thornhill, is still in excellent preservation.

Arriving once more at the direct line of our route by Putney Heath, we are within two miles of Wandsworth, to which we will immediately proceed.

WANDSWORTH takes its name from the river *Wandle*, on which it is situated, and which here falls into the Thames. The bridge over this little river was originally erected at the expence of Queen Elizabeth, in 1602; but it was widened, and in a great measure rebuilt in 1757. The iron-railway, which runs from the Thames at this place to Croydon, was formed in consequence of a report made by Mr. Jessop, surveyor, to the projectors of a canal in the same direction: in which that gentleman suggested that water could not be obtained for the supply of the latter, without material injury to the numerous mills and extensive manufactories established on the Wandle. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, many French protestants obtained refuge in this town from the persecution of Louis XIV. but their descendants have so anglicised their names, that the memory of their extraction is almost lost. Among other

manufactures which they brought here was that of hats; which, with a very considerable trade in cloth-dying, calico-printing, making vinegar, distilling, &c. are still carried on.

The *Church* contains a monument for Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, who died the 3rd of January, 1627-8, and whose benefactions to the poor have rarely been exceeded. He is represented in a kneeling attitude, in his alderman's robe, holding a scull in his hands, and an open book lies on a desk before him. He was a native of this parish, which with justice cherishes and reveres his memory. His charitable donations were so numerous, so widely diffused, applied to so many purposes, and still gladden the hearts of so many in very different stations of life, that it becomes natural to enquire by what means he acquired his wealth, and how he guarded its future so extensive distribution. We are now at too great a distance from the time in which he lived, to obtain a knowledge of all the circumstances which might with ease have been procured, had curiosity been awakened on the subject at an earlier period; but it is understood that he was by trade a silversmith, and success in this business will account for the acquisition of his property much more rationally, than the idle story of his having obtained it by going about as a beggar, followed by a dog; a story which, however absurd, has generally prevailed; and in many of the parishes which partake of his bounty, he is to this day spoken of by the appellation of *Dog Smith*. The relators add, that having been whipped through some parish, which they name, he has left nothing to it on that account; but they are uniformly contradicted by the fact, that the parish so named by them does actually receive his money. In truth, the

allotments to the parishes were made by his trustees after his decease; and the only three omitted in the whole county, are such obscure villages, that no beggar was ever likely to have there craved assistance, and if he had, there is no probability that they could have provided an officer to execute such a process. Having lost his wife, by whom he had no children, in some measure accounts for the provisions of his will; but perhaps the times in which he lived, immediately succeeding to the Reformation, were peculiarly adapted to the encouragement of donations for charitable purposes. The motive which induced the predecessors of that great event to endow monasteries, however mistaken in its application, originated in the most respectable and most amiable feelings of the human mind; it arose from a deep sense of religion, so far as knowledge of its duties then went, and from genuine benevolence to the poor. Bequests to religious houses were not made merely for the sustenance of the monks, but were intended to contribute to the support of the poor, and a considerable portion of their revenues was really applied to that purpose. There were no poor-rates until the suppression of these houses. The ancient religious and philanthropic spirit was still strong in the minds of those who lived in the times immediately subsequent to the Reformation; and it was strengthened, doubtless, by witnessing the distress of the poor occasioned by the sudden deprivation of their usual assistance: perhaps scruples might arise also as to the appropriation of the *whole* of the monastic estates to private use; and it might be thought that the dedication of a part to the founding of schools, &c. should have been a species of composition for retaining the rest. And though the bequest of £100, to be lent

to young and poor traders in parcels of £20 at a time, may now, from the supposed inadequacy of such small sums to any commercial purposes, excite a smile in the countenance of the opulent merchant or manufacturer, yet there is no doubt that in those days they were of substantial benefit to many. It is a scheme sanctioned by the adoption of Sir Thomas White, the munificent founder of St. John's College, Oxford; by that of the truly venerable prelate, Archbishop Abbot; and many others.

To all the purposes above named, and others besides, were Mr. Smith's charities directed. Amongst his legacies was one of £1000 to be appropriated to the relief and ransom of slaves to Turkish pirates; one of £10,000 for the relief and maintenance of godly preachers, and for the better furtherance of knowledge and religion; and another of £1000 for the use and relief of the poorest of his kindred; with many others; but the donations of £1000 "apeece to buy lands in perpetuity for the relief and setting poore people to work," in the towns of Croydon, Kingston, Guilford, Dorking, and Farnham, with the execution of deeds vesting his real and personal estates in trustees, with the reservation to himself of £500 per annum only, were acts of his life-time. After his death, the trustees purchased several estates, amongst which was one at Kensington, appropriated to the relief of captives, and of his poor relations. The great tithes of Alfriston, in Sussex, and a portion of those in Mayfield in that county, were bought, and applied to the relief of poor clergymen. Other estates were purchased, and, with those of which Mr. Smith died possessed, allotted, in 1641, amongst a great number of parishes in different counties,

but chiefly in Surrey; and the trust has been renewed from time to time, under the direction of the Lord High Chancellor and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Church has nothing besides Mr. Smith's monument particularly worthy of notice. Behind it is part of a considerable old mansion, said to have been the residence of Jane Shore, now belonging to Earl Spencer. Part has been pulled down; part was used as an armoury for the Wandsworth volunteers; and parts are still inhabited by poor people.

The hamlet of *Garrett* is in this parish, and two centuries ago appears to have consisted of a single house called the Garrett. It now contains about 50 houses, with some manufactories. This place was for many years the scene of a mock election on the meeting of every new Parliament; the memory of which is preserved by Foote's well-known comedy "The Mayor of Garrett." The last candidate elected was a deformed dwarf, little better than an idiot, known by the title of Sir Harry Dimsdale, who obtained a livelihood by crying muffins: his elevation took place after the general election in 1796; since which time the practice has been discontinued.

Battersea Rise forms the north-west extremity of what is usually called Clapham Common, but which, as well as nearly one half of the tract obtaining the latter appellation, is claimed by the parish of Battersea. The Rise has several handsome houses.

BATTERSEA, to the left of our road, was the residence of the St. John family, from the time of their obtaining a grant of the manor from Charles I. until it was purchased by Earl Spencer in 1763. The celebrated Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, here breathed his last in

1751. This nobleman was Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and was principally concerned in negotiating the peace of Utrecht; but, caballing to restore the Pretender, he fled the kingdom, and was attainted, on the accession of George I. but restored in blood in 1723, when he returned to England. By an act passed in 1725, he was also allowed to inherit his father's estate, but not his titles; and this half-measure is said to have been the consequence of the well-grounded jealousy of the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, who feared to re-seat him in the House of Peers, lest it should prove the means of again placing in his hands the helm of government. He was one of the most distinguished of statesmen, but far from ranking with the most estimable. An ardent imagination, uncontrolled passions, great vanity, and insatiable ambition, betrayed him into numberless contradictions; and these exhibit him as an unbeliever fighting the battles of the high church; as a whig in principle endeavouring to restore the Pretender; as placing his chief glory in the negotiation of a peace which he allowed to be inadequate, and which he never ceased to slander the minister for preserving; and lastly, as a moral philosopher hurried away by extreme violence of temper, and indulging all his passions with unbridled licentiousness.

Bolingbroke House was pulled down about the year 1775, with the exception of a few rooms yet remaining, one of which is wainscotted with cedar, and is said to have been Lord Bolingbroke's favourite apartment. On part of the ground an air or horizontal wind-mill was erected for preparing oil in 1790, on a construction similar to that of Hooper's mill at Margate: this is now a corn-mill in the occupation of Messrs. Hooper and Co. distillers. The shape of the dome, which contains the

moveable machine, is that of a truncated cone, 52 feet in diameter at bottom, and 45 at top: the height of the main shaft is 120 feet. The machine is of the same shape, and nearly of the same dimensions, as the dome, having just space sufficient to turn within it: its extremities are called floats, as in the wheel of a water-mill: of these there are 96, and the same number of shutters in the dome, so contrived as to shut of themselves whenever the wind blows with a degree of violence that might otherwise endanger the structure.

York House, the residence of Joseph Benwell, Esq. has been the property of the see whose name it bears, since the archiepiscopate of Lawrence Booth, who was Bishop of Durham in 1457, and translated to York in 1477. The house for more than a century has been in the occupation of tenants. When Archbishop Holgate was deprived by Queen Mary for being a married man, and committed to the Tower, the officers employed to apprehend him took away from here 300£. in gold coin, 1600 ounces of plate, a mitre of fine gold, enriched with very fine diamonds and other precious stones: some very valuable rings; a serpent's tongue, set in a standard of silver gilt, and graven; the Archbishop's seal in silver; and his signet, an antique in gold. The mansion-house has been considerably altered by the present occupier, who has taken down many of the old rooms. One of them called the painted chamber, had a domed cieling, and is said to have been that in which Wolsey entertained Henry VIII. with masquerades, and in which the monarch first saw Anna Bullen. When the floor was removed, there was found under it a chased gold ring, on the inside of which was inscribed, "Thy virtue is thy honour." The additions by Mr. Benwell are in a handsome style.

The *Church* was rebuilt by an act, in the 14th year of his late Majesty; but the painted glass of the east window ornamented the previous edifice, having been carefully preserved at the re-erection. It contains portraits of Henry VII., his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth; but they do not appear to be coeval with the personages they represent, but of more recent execution. Over them are the royal arms, and on each side those of the St. Johns, many of whom were interred here; and a monument by Roubiliac for the celebrated statesman, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon, is placed against the north wall of the building. Another monument to Sir Edward Wynter records that in India, where he passed many years of his life, he was

“ A rare example, and unknown to most,
 “ Where wealth is gained, and conscience is not lost.
 “ Nor less in martial honour was his name,
 “ Witness his actions of immortal fame.
 “ Alone, unarmed, a tyger he oppress,
 “ And crushed to death the monster of a beast.
 “ Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
 “ Singly, on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
 “ Dispersed the rest; what more could Sampson do?
 “ True to his friends, a terror to his foes,
 “ Here now in peace his honour'd bones repose.”

Below, in bas-relief, he is represented struggling with the tiger; both the combatants appearing in the attitude of wrestlers. He is also depicted in the performance of the yet more wonderful achievement, the discomfiture of the “thrice twenty mounted Moors,” who are all flying before him. Here are also interred, Thomas Astle, author of the treatise “On the Origin and Progress of Writing;” Arthur Collins, Esq. well known for his “Historical Account of the Peers and Baronets of England;” and

the celebrated botanist, William Curtis, who published the "Flora Londinensis," and "Botanical Magazine." The death of the latter occurred July 7, 1799, at the age of 53 years; but,

"While living herbs shall spring profusely wild,

"Or garden cherish all that's sweet and gay,

"So long thy works shall please, dear Nature's child,

"So long thy memory suffer no decay.*

CLAPHAM, on our right, has a handsome modern church, rebuilt between the years 1774 and 1776; on which occasion it is mentioned to the honour of the parishioners in Manning and Bray's Surrey, that they did not "take down the monuments, *and sell them to a stone-mason* (as was done in a parish a few miles distant) but carefully preserved, repaired, and cleaned them." The east window is of modern painted glass, very different from such as conveys the idea of the

"Storied window, richly dight,

"Casting a dim religious light."

but still an ornament to the edifice. The parish registers begin in 1552; but, on the death of a curate of Clapham, some of the earliest volumes, being considered, in consequence of their bad condition as to binding, as of no value, were sold for waste paper; when after much fruitless search, the worthy rector, Mr. Venn, traced them by accident to a Chandler's shop, and fortunately recovered them, with the loss only of a few leaves. He had them carefully rebound, and used every precaution to prevent the recurrence of a similar misfortune. The church stands on Clapham Common, but the ancient erection was situated on a descent towards the road leading to Kingston. The north aisle of the latter has been preserved for the performance of funeral

* Lines inscribed on his tomb.

rites; it having been provided by the act, that the burials should be continued in the old church-yard, to which a piece of ground has since been added. Here is a marble tablet to the memory of Dr. Lister, known to the learned world by his "*Synopsis Conchylium*," the drawings for which were made, and the plates engraved, by himself and daughters. He had the failings of vanity and self-importance in no common degree, as appeared by his "*Journey to Paris*," a book admirably burlesqued by the facetious Dr. King, in a "*Journey to London*." But, notwithstanding, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became physician to Queen Anne. His death happened in February, 1711-12.

Clapham Common contains more than 200 acres. It was little better than a morass, and the roads over it almost impassable, till the late Christopher Baldwin, Esq. by his private influence and exertions as a magistrate, brought it to its present state by mending the roads, by draining, and by planting it. The trees are so disposed as to give it the appearance of a park. The dispute between the parishes of Battersea and Clapham respecting a part of this common is of long standing. In 1716, the inhabitants of Battersea inclosed with a ditch and bank the part conceived by them to be within their boundaries: the parishioners of Clapham speedily filled up the ditch and levelled the bank; for which an action of trespass was brought by Lord Viscount St. John, then lord of the manor of Battersea, but his lordship sustained a nonsuit. The inhabitants of Battersea, however, keep up their claim, by including the disputed part in their periodical perambulations.

Vauxhall has been long celebrated for its place of public amusement, called *Vauxhall Gardens*, which, from

papers in the *Spectator** and *Connoisseur*, appear to have been frequented in or before Queen Anne's time. The entertainments, as is well known, consist of music, vocal and instrumental, illuminations, fire-works, &c. and their attractions have occasionally been found of power to draw from 16 to 20,000 persons to this scarcely misnamed "terrestrial paradise."

The place should in propriety be called *Faukes-hall*, under which title the manor became, by the gift of Edward the Black Prince, the property of the see of Canterbury, to which it is yet attached. A mansion known by this name in 1615, is supposed to have been the manor-house; but there appears not the least ground for the tradition that this was the residence of the notorious Guy Fawkes, who, being a man of desperate fortune, was little likely to have had even a settled habitation, much less to be the owner of what is described in Norden's Survey as a 'capital messuage.' The site of this mansion is now occupied by a distillery.

Vauxhall Bridge, which crosses the Thames to Milbank, and has been recently completed, is a neat and substantial structure of iron upon stone piers, and a considerable ornament to the river, as well as of great utility to the inhabitants of the metropolis and the neighbouring country.

LAMBETH parish, which includes Vauxhall, and other places we shall mention, is of considerable extent, being

* From the *Spectator* it appears, that the gardens were at that period opened so early as in the month of May; that masks were worn by some of the company; that mead was a favourite liquor with such ladies as chose to disguise themselves with them; and that Burton ale was in request with the gentlemen. In a periodical paper called '*Common Sense*,' published in 1738, we are told that smoking tobacco in the gardens was then common; but it need scarcely be observed that this practice has been discontinued.

about 18 miles in circumference, and extending from the Thames and the parishes of Christ Church, St. George Southwark, and Newington, to Camberwell, Norwood, Croydon, and Battersea.

Kennington, lying on our right, is one of its manors. At this place, called in Domesday *Chenintune*, there was a capital or royal mansion, in which the kings of the Saxon or Danish race used frequently to reside; and it was here probably that Hardiknute died in 1041, and not without suspicion of poison, at a feast given by one of his nobles. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, who seized the crown upon the death of the Confessor, is said to have placed it on his own head at Lambeth, which doubtless meant at this place. Edward the Black Prince resided in a palace on this manor, and it is still the property of the Prince of Wales, as a part of his Duchy of Cornwall. When the palace, more subsequently in the occupation of our monarchs, as an occasional residence, (so late at least as the reign of Henry VI.) was destroyed, is unknown; but in 1626 its site and gardens were let for the first time. It was at that time a stone building, 231 feet long by 156 deep, as appears from a plan then taken. The manor-house, mentioned in a Survey taken in 1636 by Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor-general of the Duchy, was a small timber dwelling, built on part of the foundations of the more ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince and other Dukes of Cornwall, which had been long utterly ruined, no remains of it then existing but the stable, 180 feet long, built of flints and stone, which was then used as a barn. This barn was in 1700 one of the receptacles of the distressed Protestants from the Palatinate, and existed in 1786. The present lessee of the manor is Sir William Clayton, Bart. *Kennington*

Common was the usual place of execution for criminals condemned to death in this part of the county, until the erection of the new gaol in Horsemonger-lane, Southwark.

Stockwell contains about 100 houses, and a neat chapel of ease, built in 1767, and to which Archbishop Secker contributed 500£. The manor-house, which stood within a moat, has been completely demolished, and on its site a handsome villa erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq. The road called *Brixton Causeway*, one of the boundaries of this manor, is supposed to have derived its name from *Brixius*, a Saxon proprietor, who erected a stone or pillar here, memorable in its time as one of the boundary marks of a manor in Lambeth, belonging to the Abbey of Waltham in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Brixton gives name to the hundred, as is seen in our introductory history of the county at large.

Lambeth Church, as Pennant observes, witnessed a melancholy example of fallen majesty in the person of the unfortunate queen of James II. who, flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over their house, after crossing the Thames from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this edifice from the rain of an inclement night of December, 1688. Here she waited, till a common coach, procured from a neighbouring inn, arrived to convey her to Gravesend, whence she sailed for France, and bade an eternal adieu to these kingdoms. Great part of this edifice has been modernised, but the tower of free-stone stands as when rebuilt in the fourteenth century. At the bottom of the middle compartment of the south-east window is a figure on the glass of a man walking with a pack on his back, a staff in his hand, and a dog following him. The

tradition that this personage, whoever he might be, gave the piece of ground called *Pedlar's Acre* to the parish, for leave to bury his dog in the church-yard, is conjectured to be idle by Mr. Denne, who with much probability suggests that this painting, like one upon a similar subject in the church of Swaffham, Norfolk, was intended as a rebus upon a benefactor of the name of *Chapman*. But this is recognised as the picture of the Pedlar, in the parish books, so early as 1607, when there is an entry of 2s. paid to the glazier for a pannel of glass for the window where "the Pedlar stands." It was renewed in 1703, when a Mr. Price was paid "for a new glass Pedlar, £2." The land is known to have been in the possession of the parish in 1504,* but by whom, or when, it was really given, has not been ascertained.

The east end of the north aisle is called Howard's Chapel, having been built in 1522 by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, many of whose family are here interred. The chancel contains monuments to Archbishops Bancroft, Tenison, Hutton, Cornwallis, Moore, and Secker; the latter of whom died in 1768, aged 75, and lies buried in the passage between the church and the

* At that period the acre, lying near where the south abutment of Westminster Bridge now stands, was an osier bed, let at 2s. 6d. per annum. The rent having wonderfully increased in later times, has been applied to the repairs of the church; and it will be curious to observe the progressive rise in the value of the land. In 1505, it produced 2s. 8d. per annum; in 1516, 4s.; in 1520, 6s.; in 1556, 6s. 8d.; in 1564, 13s. 4d.; in 1581, 1£. 6s. 8d.; in 1651, 4£.; in 1705, 4£.; in 1768, on a lease for 44 years and a half, 100£. and a fine of 800£. Under this lease such improvements were made, that in April, 1811, when there were only two years unexpired, it was sold by auction for 1100£.; and in March, 1812, was estimated by two surveyors on the part of the parish to be worth a rent of 1050£.

palace. In the church-yard is the tomb of the Tradescants, which was repaired by public subscription in 1773, having been originally erected by Hester, relict of John Tradescant, who was buried here in 1662.

Lambeth Palace occupies the site of the ancient manor-house, and first became the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury during the archiepiscopate of Hubert Walter in the reign of King John. The manor has remained with the Archbishops from that time, except that at the usurpation of Cromwell it was sold for £7072, but at the Restoration it reverted to its rightful owners. Hubert's removal from Canterbury took place in consequence of the turbulent and refractory disposition of the monks there, which had proved so disagreeable to his predecessor Baldwin, that he also had formed the design of removing the archiepiscopal residence to Lambeth, but his death soon after in the holy land had prevented its completion. Most, if not all, of the successors of Hubert, having also resided here, the palace has gradually acquired its present magnitude, and now, together with its grounds, occupies about 13 acres. The Lollard's Tower, so called from its having been a place of confinement for the Lollards, and others, accused of heresy, was built 1434-5, by Archbishop Chicheley. The room in which these unfortunate persons were confined is at the top, and has an oak wainscoting above an inch in thickness, on which are carved several names and broken sentences. Large iron rings in the walls shew the methods adopted for their security. The great hall, having been destroyed by the regicide Thomas Scott, one of the purchasers of the palace in the time of Cromwell, was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, after the Restoration, in its ancient form;

nor could any persuasions of architects or others induce him to re-construct it in the fashion of the day, although that could have been done at considerably less expence. It cost him £10,500. Its length is 93 feet, its breadth 38; the roof is of wood in the gothic style. The guard-room, built before 1424, 56 feet long by 27½ wide, is roofed like the hall. The library was the work of Archbishop Bancroft, who bequeathed all his books to his successors, on condition of their giving security to hand them down entire; and Archbishop Abbot followed his example. During the civil war, the books were seized by the Parliament, and after being first granted for the use of Dr. Wincocke, and then given to Sion College, were at length, by an ordinance of both Houses, removed to the University of Cambridge, but finally restored to Archbishop Sheldon, who, as well as Archbishops Tenison and Secker, made very considerable augmentations. The present number of volumes is supposed to be about 25,000. The first complete catalogue, on the plan of the Bodleian, was drawn up by Bishop Gibson, while librarian here, and is deposited in the collection of MSS. over the western part of the library for printed books. In 1718, it was fairly copied by Dr. Wilkins in three volumes folio, and has been continued by his successors to the present time. The fine south view of Canterbury Cathedral, over the chimney piece here, was a present to Archbishop Herring from Mr. Dodd, a bookseller in Ave-mary Lane, London.

The gallery, built by Cardinal Pole, is 90 feet long, by 16 wide. The wainscot, of curious mantled carving, remains in its original state. Here are portraits of Luther; Archbishop Warham, by Holbein;* a portrait,

* A present to the archbishop from the painter; lost during the

said to be that of Catherine Parr; Archbishop Parker; Cardinal Cole; Archbishops Arundell, Chicheley, Cranmer, Grindall, Whitgift, Abbot, and Sheldon; Pearce, Bishop of Bangor; Mawson, Fletcher, Moore, Patrick, and Gooch, Bishops of Ely; Lloyd, and Hough, of Worcester; Burnet, of Satum; Thomas, of Winchester; Hoadly, painted by his second lady; Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne; Rundle, of Derry; and all the archbishops from Laud to the present time, lately removed here from the great dining-room, with others. On an inspection of these, we may observe the gradual changes in the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former; and Archbishop Tillotson was the first who wore a wig, then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder. In the windows of the gallery are the several coats of arms of various archbishops; but some of a more ancient date were removed when the fine bay window was made by the predecessor of the present metropolitan. The view from this window is remarkably beautiful: Westminster Abbey, the Bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral are seen to great advantage between the clumps of trees in the pleasure grounds, which intercept the rest of the city. The great dining-room is nearly 39 feet long, by about half as wide.

The architecture of the chapel, according to Lysons, is of a very early period; the windows resembling those of the Temple church, which was built in the twelfth century. Laud adorned it with what were considered by the Puritans as popish ornaments: in particular, he

civil wars, but recovered by Sir William Dugdale, and by him presented to Archbishop Sancroft.

repaired the painted glass, containing the histories of the Old and New Testament, which had been placed there by Archbishop Morton. After the death of Charles I. this chapel was turned into a dancing-room by Thomas Scott, before mentioned.

Carlisle House, for some years past occupied as an academy by the Rev. George Gibson, formerly belonged, as the name imports, to the see of Carlisle, though never made a place of residence by any of its bishops; but, previously to the reign of Henry VIII. it had been the property of the bishops of Rochester, several of whom occasionally dwelt here. The house was originally erected by Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, upon the grant of its site to him, from Archbishop Hubert Walter, the latter having erected a monastery on the same spot; but by a papal mandate, at the instance of the monks of Canterbury, he was compelled to dismiss its inmates, and level the entire building with the ground. Parts of the brick wall surrounding the grounds, are said to be as old as the time of Bishop Fisher. In 1647 this house was sold by the Parliament to Matthew Hardy for £220; but, on the restoration, it became again the property of the Bishop of Carlisle. On part of the ground a pottery was afterwards established, and, subsequently, the house was opened as a tavern, which shortly degenerated into a common brothel. A celebrated dancing-master, named Froment, was its next inhabitant, to whom succeeded the present very respectable occupier.

Among the manufactories with which Lambeth abounds, Coade and Sealy's at Narrow Wall, for artificial stone, deserves particular mention. The composition, invented, we believe, by the former of these

gentlemen, is extended to all kinds of architectural ornaments, is much cheaper than stone, though calculated to answer all its purposes in statuary and carved work, and possesses the property of resisting frost to an extraordinary degree.

The manufactory for patent shot is contiguous; consisting of a tower 140 feet in height, in which the shot is made to fall 123 feet into a receiver of water below; upon the principle that, thus cooled and hardened in its passage through the air, it does not lose its spherical shape by too early contact with the aqueous fluid. It was established by Messrs. Watts about the year 1789.

Near the same spot were Messrs. Beaufoy's works for making wines and vinegar; but they have been recently removed to South Lambeth, in consequence of the building of Waterloo Bridge. Here, observed Mr. Pennant, "the foreign wines are most admirably mimicked. Such is the prodigality and the luxury of the age, that the demand for many sorts exceeds in a great degree the produce of the native vineyards. It has been estimated that five-sixths of the white wines consumed in our capital have been the produce of our home wine-presses. The genial banks of the Thames opposite to our own capital, yield almost every species of white wine; and by a wondrous magic Messrs. Beaufoy pour forth the materials for the rich Frontiniac for the more elegant tables, the Madeira, the Calcavella, and the Lisbon, into every part of the kingdom." "A magnificence of business" was to be seen, as is remarked by the same author, "in this ocean of sweets and sours, that could not fail to excite the greatest admiration, whether we consider the number of the vessels or their size." One in particular, full of sweet wine, contained 58,109 gallons; and another for

vinegar, 56,799 gallons; the latter exceeding the capacity of the famous tun of Heidelberg by 40 barrels.

The *Bridge*, just mentioned, which, for simple grandeur of design, as well as for magnitude of dimensions, is scarcely to be rivalled in the world, is appropriately distinguished by the name of the greatest battle, fought by the greatest hero, of the present age.

Of the charitable institutions in this parish, the *Asylum*, or House of Refuge for Orphan Girls, is perhaps entitled to take the lead. Here 200 deserted female children are sheltered, protected from vice, supplied with food and raiment, and supplied with such instruction as is qualified to make them useful members of society. This institution owes its establishment to that active and vigilant magistrate, the late Sir John Fielding, who had long had opportunities of observing that though the law provided a parish settlement for all such as could claim it by birth, yet numerous cases would continually occur in which such settlements could not be ascertained; since orphan children are frequently unable to give the necessary account of themselves, and when they happen to be girls their case is truly pitiable. To rescue them from poverty and vice was therefore the benevolent magistrate's design in promoting this establishment, and it was most happily carried into complete execution. In 1800 a charter of incorporation was obtained; and, among other improvements, Dr. Bell's method of tuition has been latterly adopted.

The *Westminster Lying-in Hospital* is also an excellent institution, as is the *Refuge for the Destitute*, an asylum for persons discharged from prison, or from the hulks; for unfortunate and deserted females, and others, who, from loss of character, or extreme indigence, can-

not procure an honest maintenance, though willing to work. In the first three years after its establishment, out of nearly 600 applicants, 250 were admitted, and 100 relieved out of the house, in which are now nearly 100 persons employed in various occupations. Of those who have quitted the institution, some have been restored to their friends, and others placed in situations, and enabled to obtain an honest livelihood.

NEWINGTON, or NEWINGTON BUTTS, as it is sometimes called, on account of its having been anciently a noted place for the exercise of archery, as well as to distinguish it from Newington in Middlesex, is a small parish, to which we arrive by pursuing our line of route from Vauxhall. It is mentioned in Domesday by the name of *Walworth*, and this is the name of the manor to this day; though the latter is now considered as a hamlet only to Newington. The old road from Lambeth to Greenwich passed under a large gateway at Newington, which has been destroyed, and was continued by the well-known public-house called the Elephant and Castle, where nearly all the stages travelling the numerous roads diverging from this point, call regularly for passengers and parcels. The place is very populous for its extent, and contained in July, 1812, 5139 houses.

Near the Elephant and Castle, in this parish, is a conventicle, on the front of which appears in large letters, **THE HOUSE OF GOD!*** Its frequenters profess not to

* The conspicuous note of admiration which appropriately follows this inscription, gave occasion for a remark, less accurate than ingenious, from a fruit-woman, whose stall stood opposite the building at the time it was just completed, to a friend of ours accidentally passing. 'The House of God,' ejaculated the poor woman, 'but, pray, sir, what do you think they meant by putting a *skittle and bowl* at the end of it?'

differ from the members of the Church of England, except in the confident belief of the near approach of the end of the world. The walls of the interior are covered with paintings, the subjects of which are the dreams of the artist, who was one of the congregation. The chapel belonged to that pitiable self-deceiver, Johanna Southcote.

The parsonage-house, built of wood, is very ancient, and surrounded by a moat, over which were four bridges. An engraving of it occurs in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794, p. 1161. The glebe consists of the garden and two small fields attached to it, with some land adjoining, let on a building lease for 99 years, under an act of Parliament obtained for that purpose by Bishop Horsley's father, in 1757 or 1758. On this ground now stand the Queen's Head public-house, with five rows of dwellings, called Queen's Head Row, Church Row, Church-yard Row, Parsonage Row, and Parsonage Walk.

The parish of CHRIST CHURCH, (which we shall go a little out of our way to describe, previously to our arrival in Southwark) extends from Lambeth to the Thames at Black-friar's Bridge, including portions of the banks east and west of that structure, is about a mile in compass, was taken out of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and consists of what was formerly called the manor, or liberty, of Paris Garden. In ancient times, this manor was surrounded by ditches, which were regularly filled at high water by the flowing of the tide,

Here, on the Bank-side, stood the Globe Play-house, celebrated as the place where Shakspeare's plays were originally performed, and where he himself sometimes acted. From a representation of it in the long Antwerp

view of London, now in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, it appears that this building was hexagonal, with two dormer windows at top, and over them a flag-staff, from which it is supposed that a flag was kept flying during the time of performance. It was of wood, partly roofed with thatch, and partly open to the weather; the latter circumstance is accounted for by the fact that the entertainments always took place in the summer season. The size of the structure was considerable; yet it had only two narrow entrances, as is mentioned in Sir Ralph Winwood's Memoirs, where, speaking of its destruction by fire in 1613, he says, "it was a great marvaile and fair grace of God, that the people had so little harm, having but two narrow doors to get out." This accident is more fully described by Sir Henry Wotton, in a letter dated 2nd July, 1613; in which he relates that on this occasion "the king's players had a new play, 'All is True,' representing some particulars of King Henry VIII.'s reign, set forth with many extraordinary circumstances of pomp and majesty, even to the matting of the stage; the knights of the order with their george and garter; the guards with embroidered cloaks, and the like. The King was represented as making a mask at the Cardinals's house; and cannons being shot off at his entry, some of the stuff wherewith one was stopped did light on the thatch, where, being thought at first but an idle-smoak, and their eyes more attentive to the show, it kindled inwardly and ran round like a train, consuming in less than an hour the whole house, to the very ground. This was the fatal period of that virtuous fabrick, wherein yet nothing did perish but wood and straw and a few forsaken cloaks." It was rebuilt, however, in the next year, in a style of decoration far more costly.

Contiguous were three inferior theatres, the *Hope*, the *Swan*, and the *Rose*. The former was the *Bear-Garden*, "wherein," says Stow, "were kept bears, bulls, and other beasts to be bayted, as also mastives in several kennels, nourished to bayt them. Those beares and other beasts are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe." Queen Elizabeth, and her successor James, appear to have been partial to this diversion, as they had each an officer styled 'Chief Master, Ruler, and Overseer, of all and singular their games of bears and bulls and mastive dogs and mastive bitches;' and as this cruel sport occasioned the destruction of great numbers of the animals, the above-mentioned officer was invested with unlimited authority to send his myrmidons into every county, to take away any bears, bulls, or dogs, adapted to their purposes, whenever the royal pleasure had been signified to be present at an exhibition. The practice was not wholly discontinued in the neighbourhood of London till the year 1750. The site of the old Bear-Garden, retaining its name, is now occupied by an extensive iron-foundry, in which shot and shells are cast for the use of Government.

The road leading from Blackfriars Bridge to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, is wide, straight, and occupied on each side for the most part by well-built houses. It contains almost every thing worthy of notice in this parish.

Near the Obelisk is the spot where formerly stood *Hughes's Riding-House*, erected for the public exhibition of feats of horsemanship. With a slight change in the nature of the entertainments, ballets and pantomimes

being added, it afterwards assumed the name of the *Royal Circus*, but was destroyed by fire in 1805, and rebuilt in a tasteful and ornamental manner. Mr. Elliston, the well-known comedian, becoming its proprietor, he gave it the novel appellation of the *Surrey Theatre*; but having subsequently sold the concern, it is once more distinguished by the owners as the *Royal Circus*, a title prefixed by them to the name it acquired from Mr. Elliston.

The *Magdalen Hospital*, nearly adjoining to this place of amusement, was erected for the reception of penitent prostitutes, and obtained an act of incorporation in 1769. A considerable part of its income arises from the collections on Sundays at the chapel, where the most popular preachers are regularly engaged.* Eighty penitents are provided for in the house, and the melodious union of their voices at the place of worship, while their persons are concealed from view by a curtain, inspires a melancholy interest in the assemblage, and powerfully contributes to that association of benevolent and charitable feelings with the offices of devotion, which has long so beneficially operated to further the designs of the institution. It appears from actual enquiry, that of upwards of 4000 young women received since its establishment, about two-thirds have been permanently reclaimed, and many of them reputably married. Others have been reconciled to their offended parents, or placed out to respectable services; and none who have

* The unfortunate Dr. Dodd, executed for forgery some years back, officiated here for a considerable time previous to his melancholy end; and a numerous congregation were waiting in expectation of his momentary ascent into the pulpit on the very morning of his apprehension.

properly conducted themselves during their residence in the house are ever discharged unprovided for. "To save from vice," observes Mr. Pennant, "as in the case of the asylum, is one great merit; to reclaim and restore to honest rank in life is perhaps a still greater. The joy at the return of one sinner to repentance is esteemed by the highest authority worthy of the heavenly host; and that extasy, I trust, this institution has often occasioned." It must, however, afford a melancholy consideration to the philanthropic promoters of these laudable designs, that the immediate neighbourhood of the Magdalen Hospital is one of the most distinguished in the vicinity of London for the unrestrained and shameless prevalence of that species of vice, the discouragement and suppression of which was a main object of its erection.

On the right hand side of the road, proceeding towards the bridge, stands *Surrey Chapel*, built by the friends of the worthy but eccentric Rowland Hill, who here preaches to very crowded auditories. The structure is octagonal, spacious, and well adapted for the purpose of hearing. The organ, by Elliot, is not more remarkable for the sweetness of its tone, than for the extent of its powers, which are so great, that in one of the hymns descriptive of thunder, many of the congregation are said to have fainted.

The *Surrey Institution*, on the opposite side of the way, and near the bridge, was formerly the *Leverian Museum*, containing a most extensive and valuable collection of subjects in natural history, with numerous rarities and curiosities, which, after experiencing the most mortifying neglect from the public, were dispersed by public auction, in a sale lasting 60 days, the pro-

duce of which, exclusive of many valuable articles not sold, was about £5000, though the first cost had not been less than £57,000. Sir Ashton Lever, of Alkrington, near Manchester, was the original collector, and commenced his public exhibitions at Leicester House, where meeting with but little encouragement, he applied to Parliament for leave to sell his museum by way of lottery, and an act was passed for that purpose in 1784. Of the 36,000 tickets, the sale of which was contemplated by the knight, only 8000, at a guinea each, were purchased. Mr. Parkinson was the holder of two, one of which obtained the prize: when he bought and fitted up this house for its reception; but, being equally unsuccessful with his predecessor, the whole was disposed of in the manner above-mentioned. The existing establishment here comprises a theatre for lectures on science and general literature, a chemical elaboratory and philosophical apparatus, a sufficiently extensive and well-selected library, and two reading rooms, the one for standard publications of the day, the other for newspapers. A supplementary library has also been formed; the books belonging to which may, under certain restrictions, be perused at the houses of the subscribers. We regret exceedingly to have been informed, that this truly valuable institution is not likely to survive the term of years, now nearly expired, for which a lease of the premises was taken.

The *British Plate Glass Company*, within a few doors of the Surrey Institution, who were incorporated by act of Parliament in 1773, carry on a flourishing trade here, and at their works at Ravenhead, in Lancashire.

Opposite to their manufactory, (both being situated at the bridge foot) is *Albion Place*, a range of private

buildings formerly constituting a part of the Albion Mills, destroyed by fire in 1791. The professed object of this extensive establishment was the prevention of the impositions but too frequently practised upon the public in the grinding corn; but the undertaking was never popular, being considered by the many as an attempt at monopoly, rather than as calculated to remedy the evil complained of. Whether the conflagration was occasioned by accident or design was never certainly known; but such were the prejudices entertained by the populace against these mills, that the firemen were even impeded in their efforts to stop the progress of the flames. A portion of the exterior walls, with the dwelling-house and offices of the superintendant, alone escaped the flames; and these remained untenanted and unrepai red till about the year 1809, when some well-judged additions converted them, as has been said, into a row of handsome private houses.

On our return towards the Elephant and Castle, the point at which we departed from the line of the present excursion, as far as the Obelisk, and *St. George's Fields*, we shall make this our opportunity for describing the latter.

The tract of ground generally known by this name, was originally, together with the entire space of level between Lambeth, the Camberwell Hills, and the high lands at Deptford and Clapham, a vast bay at the flow of the tide from the Thames, and at low water a swamp, or sandy plain. This tract in all probability was uninhabited, till the Romans, who appear to have possessed a station on this particular spot, constructed, as is supposed, the banks which now confine the channel of the river, and recovered all the adjacent country from the

dominion of the water by draining. In St. George's Fields many Roman coins, remains of tessellated pavements, &c. have been found, which may be thought a sufficient proof of that people's having resided here; and that a part of this marshy ground was rendered habitable before the time of the Conqueror, we have the evidence of Domesday, which mentions a church at Lambeth, and we know also that there was a royal mansion at Kennington in the time of the Danes.

The principal historical event relating to the marshes in these ancient times, was the construction of the canal through them, by which Canute, upon besieging London, was enabled to bring his ships to the west of the bridge, the fortifications at which by the citizens had prevented his making any impression upon the Thames side of the place. The course of this canal, according to Maitland, was from below Rotherhithe, across the present Deptford road, and a little to the south-east of the Lock Hospital, to Newington Butts; whence proceeding north to Kennington, it ran through Vauxhall Gardens to the lower end of Chelsea Reach, where it again communicated with the Thames. Though some have ridiculed the idea of the Danish monarch's completing or even projecting such a work, many circumstances have been mentioned strongly in favour of its existence; and De Foe, in his valuable Tour through Great Britain, speaks of a very large pond or lake between Newington and Kennington Common, as part of the ancient channel,* not filled up at his day. But, whenever this extent of marsh was begun to be re-

* He erroneously describes it, however, as a cut made to turn the course of the river, while London Bridge was building.

claimed, it was certainly of very little value till the erection of Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges; when buildings began to be rapidly erected, and among others some of our charitable institutions of the very first consequence, which we shall proceed to enumerate.

The *School for the Indigent Blind*, adopted from the plan of one at Liverpool, faces the road leading to Blackfriars Bridge from the Obelisk, but was at first opened on a much smaller scale in a room before devoted to profligacy at the noted house of entertainment called the Dog and Duck. Here between 50 and 60 pupils are constantly under a course of instruction for various trades, at which they may hereafter be enabled to earn a subsistence; and the profit upon the different articles manufactured for sale by them, in aid of the funds of the establishment, is said to amount annually to £600.

The *Philanthropic Society* originally opened a small house at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, but soon removed to St. George's Fields, where the city granted a lease of a piece of ground, on which their spacious and commodious buildings have been erected. The institution was formed for the prevention of crimes, by the encouragement of industry, and the culture of good morals, among such children as were the offspring of convicted felons, or as were themselves training up to vicious courses and public plunder. The society had also a probationary house at Bermondsey, in which children who had actually commenced a criminal career were first placed, till they appeared to be sufficiently amended for removal to the manufactory; but in 1812, the establishment was consolidated by the erection of a building in front of the former devoted to this particular purpose.

Here are workshops for various trades, conducted on a large scale by master-workmen for the benefit of the society, with a spacious building for the girls, who are taught plain work, and educated for menial services. The institution is altogether excellent, both as to its plan and mode of conduct, and deserves all possible commendation and encouragement.

But the *New Bethlem Hospital*, for the reception of lunatics, situated in the road leading from the Obelisk to Westminster Bridge, is on a scale of positive magnificence, that might easily occasion it to be taken for a palace rather than an erection for charitable purposes. The first stone was laid April 18, 1812, by the Lord Mayor, who went in his private coach drawn by six horses to the spot, preceded by a party of the London militia, and attended by the Governors of the Hospital and the sheriffs. It is intended to contain accommodations for 400 patients, and 60 criminals: instead of 270 in all, the number on the old establishment; besides apartments for the Steward, Apothecary, Matron, Keepers, and Gallery-maids.

Continuing our route from the Obelisk to the Borough of Southwark, we pass the house of the British and Foreign School Society, so denominated since it was thought expedient to divest the institution of the name of Joseph Lancaster,* the founder, and first promulgator, on a large scale, of the system of education brought

* Not wishing ourselves to enter into any particulars derogatory to the reputation of a man, who undoubtedly, at the commencement of his public career, conferred the most eminent services on his age and country, we refer the reader to a speech of the late Mr. Whitbread, at a meeting of the Society not long previous to his lamented death, for the causes which induced them to drop the title *Lancasterian*.

from India by the Rev. Dr. Bell. This system is now too generally known and appreciated, to require our comments; and we trust that its yet more extensive adoption, in every quarter of the globe, will continue to aid the exertions of those benevolent persons, whose object is the universal spread of useful and religious knowledge by means of this mode of education.

The *King's Bench Prison*, situate on our left as we enter Southwark, a place of confinement for debtors, and for all other persons sentenced by that court to suffer imprisonment, presents on this side a spacious carriage-entrance, leading to the house of the Governor, or, as he is usually styled, the Marshal; and thence, between lofty brick walls, surmounted by *chevaux de frise*, to the lobbies at the back, by which prisoners are ushered into the area destined to confine their perambulations during incarceration. To the casual visitant, this area presents far other ideas than those commonly entertained of a *prison*. On one side is an extensive range of buildings, with a wing at each end, and a neat chapel in the centre: these are the apartments of the prisoners. In front of them is a flagged parade, and a gravelled space of about 40 yards in width to the wall. On the former the prisoners are to be seen walking up and down, or lounging on benches beneath the windows of the shops which form the lower range of apartments, and which display a profusion of every variety of eatables; while on the latter, rackets and fives afford a constant source of amusement to numbers. Conviviality and mirth appear to reign, except in the countenances of a few who may be judged to have arrived here from want of ability to pay rather than from want of inclination—which, from the unsparing prodigality displayed around, cannot be

supposed to be the case with most. A market for meat and vegetables, two public-houses, and a coffee-room, add to the animation of this scene; and in fact the deprivation of liberty to extend their walks to the exterior of the wall, is the only deprivation of which such prisoners as possess the summum-bonum of this place, money, have occasion to complain. Coercion in any other respect is never practised, unless an escape is attempted, when the offender is locked up in one of the strong rooms, which are unprovided either with casements or fire-places.* In term-time, day rules, as they are called, may be obtained by the prisoners; these, upon the payment of a fixed sum, and security given to the marshal, authorise them to go out on the particular day for which they are bought; and the right of *residing* in the Rules, or liberties, which extend three miles round the prison,† may also be purchased by debtors upon terms proportioned to the amount of their respective debts. On account of the superior privileges enjoyed by this prison over all others, persons in confinement for debt in all parts of the kingdom frequently avail themselves of the

* Notwithstanding escape appears to the spectator, from the nature of the securities provided, utterly impracticable, Lord Cochrane, it is well known, added to the fame of his naval exploits, by obtaining a mysterious egress from this prison. But his lordship, it was shrewdly suspected by his fellow-prisoners, climbed no *walls*, and surmounted no *chevaux de frise*, in this attainment of his liberty.

† Though an infringement of the bounds prescribed is punishable, *if known*, by immediate removal within the Walls, yet the fact of their constant infringement, and that even for indefinite periods of time, is so notorious, that upon an application to the late Lord Ellenborough for an extension of the Rules, his lordship, with great gravity, replied, that he could perceive no ground for such an application, since, to his certain knowledge, the rules already extended to the *East Indies*.

permission by law allowed them to remove hither by Habeas-Corpus.

THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, which we now enter by Blackman Street, is but a suburb to the city of London, with which it is connected by London Bridge, though frequently considered as the capital of Surrey. It is, however, by far the largest town in the county, and was found, in 1811, to contain 61,169 inhabitants. It comprehends five parishes, distinguished by the names of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. George; with the latter of which, as our excursion has conducted us within its limits, we shall commence our description.

In ST. GEORGE'S parish formerly stood *Suffolk Place*, a magnificent structure built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from whom it passed into the possession of Henry VIII. who established a mint in it, the circumstance from which it has been known by the name of the *Mint*. Being afterwards given by Queen Mary to the see of York, it was sold by Archbishop Heath, and afterwards pulled down; the site being converted into houses, which became for many years the retreat of bankrupts and fraudulent debtors, who here claimed the privilege of exemption from arrest. The place becoming on this account a public nuisance, and many infamous practices having obtained within it, an act for the suppression of this unsupported privilege was passed in the reign of William III. but it was not till that of George I. that the abuse was wholly destroyed.

The *Church* is a handsome fabric, rebuilt between the years 1734 and 1736; and it was repaired in 1808, at an expence of £9000. The original edifice was of very ancient foundation, having belonged to the abbey of

Bermondsey, to which it was given in 1122 by Thomas Arderne. In it was interred Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician; and the infamous Bishop Bonner, who died miserably in the Marshalsea in 1569, is said to have been buried in the church-yard under the east window.

Union Hall, in the street of the same name, is a neat building, built in 1782, by subscription, for the purpose of affording accommodation to Magistrates; the Commissioners of various public works, &c. who met here for the transaction of business; but it is now used as a police-office. The *County Gaol*, in Horse-monger Lane, contiguous, was erected at the suggestion of the benevolent Howard; and Mr. Neild, in his *State of the Prisons*, published in 1812, says that it is a building which does honour to the country. On the platform, at its top, executions are performed; and here in 1802, Colonel Despard, and the chief of his associates, underwent the sentence of the law for the conspiracy in which they had engaged.

The *Marshalsea*, a court of law, and prison, is in Blackman Street. In the prior building, the present having been recently erected near the ancient site, the most horrid abuses at one time prevailed; such as, about 1728-9, to rouse the attention of some humane members of the House of Commons, who moved the appointment of a committee of enquiry, and their report enumerated a series of oppressions and cruelties such as almost surpass belief. The Jurisdiction of the '*Marshalsea of the King's House*', as it was anciently called, is of the highest antiquity, being coeval with the common law; and from it there was no appeal, till a statute in the reign of Edward III. allowed a writ of error to the King's Bench.

It was originally intended for the determination of causes and differences between the servants of the royal household; the court, in which justice was administered by the Lord Steward of the household, being held in the hall of the king's palace, and even following his person into foreign states. This court had besides a very general jurisdiction, extending to all actions, real, personal, and mixed; but at present it extends only to actions of debt, damage, trespass, &c. within the distance of 12 miles round Whitehall, excepting however the city of London; and these are liable to be removed to a higher tribunal, when the subject of litigation exceeds the value of five pounds. The Court is always opened here *pro forma*, but the business, which is very considerable, is conducted at a house lately erected for the purpose in Scotland Yard.

The parish of ST. THOMAS is small, containing, exclusive of the buildings immediately attached to its two noble hospitals, but 130 houses. The whole, except a portion belonging to Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of London, is the property of those foundations, and their history will comprise that of the parish also.

Of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, the entrance to which fronts the High Street, Mr. Pennant speaks as having been dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and observes that, at the Reformation, this turbulent saint "very properly gave way to the worthy apostle, St. Thomas." The foundation is ascribed to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, on occasion of the destruction by fire, in 1213, of the priory of St. Mary Overey, in which had been a building appropriated to the maintenance of certain poor brethren and sisters, the wants of whom, a

well as the original purposes of the priory, this hospital was intended to supply. At the Dissolution, there were a master and brethren, and three lay sisters: who made 40 beds for poor infirm people, and provided them also with victuals and firing. But after this event, the hospital being neglected, the buildings became ruinous; until, in 1552, Bishop Ridley, by a well-timed sermon preached before the young king (Edward VI.) awakened the benevolence of his disposition; and the fruits of this discourse are said to have been Christ's Hospital, Bridewell, and the Hospital of St. Thomas as now constituted. The edifice was rebuilt by subscriptions, set on foot by the governors, in 1699, and, by the liberal assistance of various benefactors, on a more extensive and commodious plan. It now contains 19 wards, and 474 beds; and, since its foundation, has afforded relief to very many thousands of the poor in the various disorders incident to man. Though no estates appear to have been originally annexed to it, yet the bounty of the Corporation of London, and that of other benefactors, have proved the means of raising such a fund, as not only to insure its permanence, but to extend its objects; so that the annual number of patients may be estimated at 9000, and the expenditure at £10,000. The church, annexed to the hospital, having been taken down and rebuilt in 1702, it was at that period made parochial; and a chapel was erected within the hospital for the use of the patients.

Guy's Hospital, in St. Thomas's Street, the work of one man, a bookseller of London, from whom it is with justice named, is such a monument of private munificence as will scarcely find its parallel. Mr. Guy commenced business at the house which forms the angle between

Cornhill and Lombard Street, with a stock £200 in value, in the year 1668; and by industry and extreme frugality; joined to some very successful speculations, in the purchase of seamens' tickets, and in the South Sea Scheme, he acquired a very large property; for the application of which to charitable purposes, says Highmore,* "the public are indebted to a trifling circumstance. He employed a female servant, whom he had agreed to marry. Some days previous to the intended ceremony, he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended up to a particular stone, which he marked, and then left his house on business. This servant, in his absence, looking at the workmen, saw a broken stone beyond this mark, which they had not repaired, and on pointing to it with that design, they acquainted her that Mr. Guy had not ordered them to go so far. She, however, directed it to be done, adding, with the security incidental to her expectation of soon becoming his wife: 'Tell him I bade you, and he will not be angry.' But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any one in a dependent situation to exceed the limits of their authority; for her master, on his return, was enraged at finding that they had gone beyond his orders, renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity."

The hospital has in its front an area, approached by an iron gate, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of the founder, in his livery gown, by Scheemakers. It stands on a square pedestal: on the east side of which is a representation, in relief, of Christ healing an impotent man; on the west, another of the good Samaritan; on the

south, Mr. Guy's arms; and on the north, which fronts the street, the following inscription:

THOMAS GUY,
SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL,
IN HIS LIFE TIME,
A. D. MDCCXXI.

Next the street, the buildings consist of a centre and wings; and behind these is a quadrangle; while a detached edifice is appropriated to the reception of lunatics. The west wing includes a chapel, in which is another statue of the founder, by Bacon, finely executed, at the cost of £1000. He is here represented holding out one hand to raise an emaciated recumbent figure, and pointing with the other to a second who is carrying into the hospital. Emblematic medallions adorn the sides of the pedestal, on which is this inscription: "Underneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Guy, Citizen of London, Member of Parliament, and the sole Founder of this Hospital in his life-time. It is peculiar to this beneficent man to have persevered, during a long course of prosperity and industry, in pouring forth to the wants of others all that he had earned by labour, or withheld from self indulgence. Warm with philanthropy, and exalted by charity, his mind expanded to those noble affections which grow but too rarely from the most elevated pursuits. After administering with extensive bounty to the claims of consanguinity, he established this asylum for that stage of languor and disease to which the charity of others had not reached; he provided a retreat for hopeless insanity, and rivalled the endowment of Kings. He died the 27th of December, 1724, in the 80th year of his age."

The hospital comprises 13 wards, and 411 beds; and the out-patients, to whom relief is extended by this establishment, are also very numerous: upon the whole, the institution fully rivals the neighbouring one of St. Thomas in excellence of plan and general utility.

The parish of ST. SAVIOUR was originally, and is still frequently, called *St. Mary Overey*, which is said to mean *St. Mary over the River*. This appellation in all probability is derived from the tradition, which Stow mentions, of a maiden, named Mary, having founded a nunnery here, and endowed it with the profits of a ferry across the Thames, previous to the building of the bridge. This house afterwards became a priory, the revenues of which, at the Dissolution, were valued at £624. 6s. 6d. per annum. A fine crypt, 100 feet by 25, with other remains of this religious foundation, are now used as store-cellars, warehouses, &c.

Soon after the Dissolution, the inhabitants of *St. Margaret* and *St. Mary Magdalen*, purchased the fine Church which had been attached to the priory when those parishes were consolidated, and have subsequently been called by their present name. This edifice affords a good specimen of Gothic architecture; and amidst all the changes and chances, dilapidations and *improvements*, which have occurred in the course of ages, it has preserved its ancient character internally, and in a considerable degree also externally. It is spacious, and on the plan of a cathedral; having a nave and side aisles, transepts, choir with side aisles, a chapel dedicated to Our Lady, and a smaller one at the east end of the latter, now called the Bishop's, from the tomb of Bishop Andrewes having been placed in it. The length, from the east end of the additional chapel to the west door, is 272 feet;

the breadth, including the two side aisles, 61 feet. At the intersection of the transepts with the nave, stands the tower on four strong pillars, and contains 12 bells. The pillars of the interior are some of them round, and in the massy Saxon style; most of the others octangular, with small cluster columns added at the four cardinal points. Upon all of them are turned pointed arches, though these probably, as well as the pillars, were originally round and Saxon: the round arch, with the zig-zag ornament, are still to be seen in St. Mary's Chapel. These incongruities in the architecture, it is likely, originated in the destruction of the roof by the fire which has been mentioned; when some few of the clumsy pillars and massy walls remaining uninjured, were not disturbed at the re-edification of the building.

In the north aisle is a curious monument for Gower, the early English poet, under seven trefoil arches, with a diminishing buttress at each extremity, terminating in pinnacles. Over these are two others on brackets, connected by three cinquefoil arches, a small quatrefoil over each. The figure of the poet is recumbent, in a plain gown, with buttons down the front, the head reposing on three of his works, the '*Vox Clamantis*,' '*Speculum Meditantis*,' and '*Confessio Amantis*,' the latter of which only has been printed. A fillet set with roses is bound round his head, the hair of which is plentiful, and curled at the extremities; the beard is pointed; the hands are elevated as in prayer, and a dog is at his feet. At the back of the niche are three modern paintings of Charity, Mercy, and Pity. On that of Charity is written:

En toy qui es fitz de dieu le Pere,
Sauve soit qui gist sous ceste pierre.

MERCY. O bone Jesu fait toy mercy,
 Al' alme dont le corps gist icy.
PITY. Pour ta pite Jesu regarde
 Et met cest alme en sauve garde.

Underneath the arms is the inscription:

Hic Jacet J. Gower, Arm. Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus ac huic sacro edificio benefact. insignis temporibus Ed. III. et R. II.

*Armigeri scutum nihil à modo fert tibi tutum,
 Reddidit immolatum morti generale tributum.
 Spiritus exutum se gaudeat esse solutum
 Est ubi virtutum regnum sinè labe statutum.*

The part of this inscription which styles him a benefactor to the church, is explained by the circumstance that, about the year 1400, Gower contributed largely to its repairs, as well by his own money as by the subscriptions which he procured.

In the arch between the north aisle and the altar, under a canopy with roses, supported by Ionic pillars, are figures of a man, two females, and children, all kneeling. The inscription tells us, that this monument is dedicated "to the pious memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of London," and several members of his family: which information is succeeded by the quaint verses following:

Like to the damask Rose you see,
 Or like the Blossom on the tree,
 Or like the dainty flower of May,
 Or like the Morning of the Day,
 Or like the Sun, or like the Shade,
 Or like the Gourd which Jonas had;
 Even so is Man whose thread is spun,
 Drawn out and cut, and so is done.
 Y^e Rose withers, y^e Blossom blasteth,
 Y^e flower fades, y^e Morning hasteth,
 Y^e Sun sets, y^e Shadow flies,
 Y^e Gourd consumes, and Man he dies.

On a stone under the arms of the Grocer's Company, are some miserable lines on one who followed that trade: concluding with

Weep not for him, for he is gone before,
To Heaven, where *Grocers* there are many more.

And some verses which memorialize a Susanna Barford, are these:

Such grace the King of Kings bestowed upon her,
That now she lives with him a Maid of Honour.

"In this church," says Aubrey, "was interred, without any memorial, that eminent dramatic poet, Mr. John Fletcher, who died of the plague 19th of August, 1625, When searching the register in 1670 for his obit, for the use of Mr. Anthony à Wood, the parish clerk, aged above 80, told me that he (the clerk) was his tailor, and that Mr. Fletcher, staying for a suit of cloaths before he retired into the country, Death stopped his journey." The Poet Massinger also was buried in the churchyard, and the comedians of his time attended him to the grave. It does not appear from the strictest search, that a stone, or inscription of any kind, marked the place where his dust was deposited: even the parish memorial is given with a pathetic brevity, which accords but too well with his obscure and humble life: "March 20, 1639-40, buried Philip Massinger, *a stranger!*" No flowers were flung into his grave; no elegies "soothed his hovering spirit;" and of all the admirers of his talents and his worth, none but Sir Aston Cockayne dedicated a line to his memory.

In the north transept is an ancient figure in oak of a knight templar, cross-legged, by a ridiculous perversion of the original intent, now set upright against the wall.

He is habited in a doublet without sleeves, the body covered with chain armour, a helmet on the head; the right hand on the hilt of his sword, a lion at his feet. By way of beautifying this figure, the face has been painted white.

The additional chapel at the east end contains the monument of Bishop Andrewes, before spoken of. It is an altar-tomb, with a recumbent figure of the bishop, in his scarlet robes, as prelate of the Order of the Garter: he has a black cap and small ruff; his right hand, holding a book, is on his breast; the left arm extended on a tablet supported by Justice and Fortitude, or Faith; at the feet, his arms. We are informed by the Latin inscription, that he died in 1626, aged 71. Two stone coffins, placed on each side of the tomb, were found in digging. Here also is a monument to the well-known Abraham Newland, many years chief cashier to the Bank of England.

At the south-east angle of St. Mary Magdalen's chapel, a grave stone, 10 feet in length, on which has been a border and figure in brass, of a bishop in his pontificals, is supposed to have been for the celebrated William of Wykeham, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, who was buried in this church.

The *Free Grammar-School*, in the charter of which, obtained from Queen Elizabeth, it is recited that the foundation had been "devised, erected, and set up, at the great costs and pains of Thomas Cure, William Browker, Christopher Campbel, and other discreet and *more sad* inhabitants of St. Saviour," is on the south side of the church-yard, where it was rebuilt after the destruction of the original building by fire in 1676. It is endowed for a master and usher, and is free for such

poor children as are natives of this parish. Another School in the church-yard, founded by Mrs. Dorothy Appleby, about 1681, for instructing boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is placed under the care of the governors of the Grammar-School.

Near the west end of the church, and fronting the Thames, was formerly a magnificent house, with a park of 60 or 70 acres attached, built by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1107, as a residence for himself and his successors. It was called *Winchester House*, and Stow says that in his time it was "a very fair house, well repaired," with a large wharf and landing-place, called the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs. There are still some remains of this structure discoverable in the warehouses which now occupy its site: the park, as may be supposed, has long since been covered with buildings. After the great fire in 1666, chesnut-trees, cut from this park, are said to have been employed in rebuilding a part of Gracechurch Street.

Near this spot was also a residence of the Bishops of Rochester, to part of the site of which the Borough Market was removed in 1756. And contiguous was the house of the Abbots of Waverley.

The *Clink Liberty* is still the property of the see of Winchester; and in it the Bishop formerly had a prison, called the Clink; and a court of record, in which actions of debt and trespass were tried. In the reign of Henry VI. various ordinances were made for the regulation of this prison; and amongst other things it was ordered that no wife of a man keeping a Stew-house* should be

* The *Stews*, situated in this liberty, were by the river side, nearly adjoining the houses of the prelates of Winchester and Rochester, and were under the jurisdiction of the former, being licensed for the

sent thither for *scolding*, as common women were, but the constables were to present them at the Court Leet, and it was to be enquired of by the jury.

The *Town Hall*, rebuilt in 1793, faces Blackman Street. In it the Lord Mayor, *pro forma*, opens the sessions under the city charter, and adjourns: it is also occasionally used for other purposes. Contiguous is the inn called the Talbot, designated by a spotted dog; but this, as well as the present appellation, are corruptions of the original *Tabard*, a kind of military coat without sleeves, by which sign and name it was known in the time of Chaucer, and mentioned by him in the *Canterbury Tales*. On the frieze of the beam to which the sign was appended, till removed on forming the new pavement about 1767, was inscribed:

“This is the Inn where Sir Jeffrey Chaucer and the nine and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383.”

An inscription to this purport is still to be seen in the yard. Southwark having been from a very remote

reception of public women. They were plundered by Wat Tyler, in 1381, being at that time leased to Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, who afterwards destroyed that noted leader in Smithfield; and though it is not to be supposed that Sir William's sword was lifted rather in revenge for his private injury than in support of public justice, yet its edge, it is probable, might be sharpened by the knowledge of what had been transacted here.

The women who inhabited these houses were not allowed christian burial, unless reconciled to the church before their death; a separate piece of ground, called the Single Womens' Burying-Ground, at a distance from the church-yard, being allotted for their interment. Concanen and Morgan conjecture that the burying ground called the Cross Bones, at the corner of Union and Red Cross Streets, was the spot used for this purpose. We find mention of the Stews so early as 1162, in the reign of Henry II.; from which period they continued till 1546, when Henry VIII. abolished them by proclamation.

period the great thorough-fare from London to the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, has always been remarkable for the number of its inns.

The parish of ST. OLAVE takes its name from Olaff, a Danish prince, who was canonized on account of his having been put to death by his Pagan subjects for embracing the truths of Christianity. It is situated to the east of St. Saviour, last described; and includes a part of London Bridge, as far as the ancient draw-bridge.

We have no certain information as to the period at which a *Bridge* here was first erected. In 1047, Earl Godwin, in revenge for his banishment by Edward the Confessor, sailed with a body of followers up the river, and, having passed the bridge without opposition, prepared to attack the royal navy, consisting of about 50 ships, then lying at Westminster. By the interposition of the nobility, however, matters were compromised; but the fact is curious, as it affords an idea of the size of the vessels of a royal navy which could lie at Westminster, as well as of the Earl's which could pass the bridge. The structure was originally of wood, but became so ruinous in the time of Henry II. that it was necessary to rebuild it: in consequence, a stone bridge was commenced in 1176, but not finished till 1209. A row of houses was built on each side of this bridge, by which the passage was rendered very narrow and inconvenient; and under them, in the ninth pier from the north end, was a chapel, afterwards converted into warehouses. Part of a sepulchral monument, probably that of Peter of Colechurch, the builder, was here discovered in 1737, by the then occupier. In 1213, a conflagration, in which great part of Southwark was consumed, having extended to the bridge

foot, numbers rushed from the metropolis to assist in extinguishing it: in the mean time, and while a multitude were in the act of crossing the bridge, the flames were communicated by a strong south wind to some houses on the London side; by which circumstance, 3000 persons, it is said (but the number, it appears probable, is exaggerated) being placed between two fires, and unable either to proceed or return, miserably perished. The houses were taken down in 1756; and it is thought by some able engineers, and others competent to give an opinion on the subject, that the bridge itself cannot stand many years longer. It is even said that the structure is only held together by the excellence of the cement, which has compacted the masonry with itself almost into one solid body. The *Southwark Bridge*, of iron, and a noble erection of three arches of amazing span, between this and Blackfriars, but lately completed, was judged necessary, among other reasons, upon this ground.

The *Bridge House and Yard*, where the materials used in the repairs of the bridge were formerly lodged, are in the parish of St. Olave. Stow says, that in his time there were granaries here for wheat and other grain for the service of the city. The premises are now under the superintendence of officers, called bridge-masters, appointed for the conservation of that ancient structure.

The *Church* is on the north side of Tooley Street, contiguous to the bridge and to the banks of the river. It was rebuilt in 1740; the building to which it succeeded having fallen down, in consequence of a grave being dug too near to one of the pillars. The present edifice is of Portland stone, in a plain and simple style; the interior neat and convenient. Not a monument of conse-

quence has yet been placed in it; and those in the old church were all destroyed by its fall; but the inscriptions are preserved by Aubrey.

- Nearly opposite to St. Olave's church, stood "a great house, built of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the Prior of Lewes, in Sussex, and was his lodging when he came to London."* Fragments of gateways, and of the ancient walls, are yet visible; together with a crypt, having a groined roof, supported by pillars, the bases of which have been discovered to be six feet beneath the present floor. This crypt was probably under the Prior's chapel; but in 1609 a Free Grammar School was built over it by the parishioners, the original charter of which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. Charles II. in 1674, by a farther charter, very considerably extended the usefulness of this foundation; so that it now receives 260 scholars, who are educated for the learned professions, or for trades, as their situations in life may seem to require; while the more humble are bound apprentices at the age of 14, when a small fee is given with them.

Eastward of the church, as we are farther informed by Stow, was another "great house of stone and timber, belonging to the Abbots of St. Augustine, without the walls of Canterbury, which was an ancient piece of work, and seemeth to be one of the finest builded houses on that side of the river, over against the city." It was called the *Abbot's Inn of St. Augustine*, but afterwards belonging to Sir Anthony St. Leger, obtained the name of St. Leger's house, and in the time of our historian was let out in tenements. A wharf is now upon

* Stow.

its site, retaining the name of St. Leger; corrupted into *Sellinger*.

Next to the Abbot of St. Augustine's Inn was that of the Abbot of Battle; between the former and *Battle Bridge* "so called of the Abbey, being on the ground, and over a water-course, flowing out of the Thames, pertaining to that Abbey, builded and repaired by the Abbot, as being adjoining to his lodging." The gardens belonging to this mansion were on the other side of the way, opposite its gate, and were called the *Maze*; remembrance of which is yet preserved by the spots called the *Maze*; and *Maze-pond*, though the latter has long been drained; and presents little appearance of having been formerly a bed of waters.

ST. JOHN'S parish, separated from St. Olave's in 1733, contains a large and handsome church built of brick, with stone quoins. The length, including the chancel, is 105 feet, the breadth 51.

In 1714 a School was established in this parish, by "Protestant Dissenters of different denominations, upon those common principles of Christianity wherein they all agree;"—"the design being to train up, after a sober and religious manner, the children of such poor persons as are not in a capacity to give them education themselves; and when they are fit for an apprenticeship, some money is proposed to be given with them." Dr. Rawlinson, in his additions to Aubrey, notices these views as militating against the law provided for schism; and, to prevent the idea that he censured '*such insolence*' without just grounds, he gives the very words (as above) contained in a paper circulated by these Dissenters, out of his sober and serious zeal for the interests of the Church of England!

BERMONDSEY, adjoining the eastern portions of the parishes of St. Olave, St. George, and St. John, Southwark, is sometimes supposed to be a part of that borough, but is in reality a distinct parish, out of its jurisdiction.

The *Abbey House*, in this parish, the property of James Riley, Esq. occupies part of the site of the Abbey of Bermondsey, originally a priory founded by Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, in the reign of William Rufus.

The *Church*, mention of which occurs in the Domesday Survey, as a beautiful structure, then newly erected, was doubtless that attached to the convent. At the Dissolution it was taken down by Sir Thomas Pope, who had purchased the site of the abbey, and who built a mansion-house with the materials. The present edifice is of the date of 1680, and has a nave, chancel, two aisles, and a transept. The parish register contains the following extraordinary entry, made in the year 1604.

“ August.

“ The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife; the man havinge bene longe absent, through which occasion the woman beinge married to to another man tooke her again as followeth:

“ The Man's Speech.

“ Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented my sealse from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man to thy husband. Therefore I'do nowe vowe and promise, in the sight of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne; and will not onelie forgive thee, but

also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee as I promised at our mariage.

“ The Woman’s Speech.

“ Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have, in thy absence, taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to keepe my sealf only unto thee duringe life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our mariage.

“ The Prayer.

“ Almightye God, we beseech thee to pardon our offences, and give us grace ever hereafter to live together in thy feare, and to perform the holie duties of mariage one to another, accordinge as we are taught in thy holie word, for thy deare Son’s sake, Jesus. Amen.”

The entry concludes thus:

“ The first day of August, 1604, Raphe Goodchild of the parish of Barkinge in Thames Street and Elizabeth his wife weare agreed to live together, and there-upon gave their hands one to another, makinge either of them a solemne vowe so to doe, in the presence of

William Stew, Parson,
Edward Coker, and
Richard Eire, Clark.”

ROTHERHITHE, vulgarly called *Redriff*, formed a part of the manor of Bermondsey, at the time of the Domesday Survey, as appears from the circumstance that no mention is made of it in that record, while Bermondsey could not have been of the extent there des-

cribed, had it comprised only what is now known by the name.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, has a nave, chancel, and side aisles, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. In the north west part of the church-yard is a monument to the interesting Prince Lee Boo, who died of the small-pox at the house of Captain Wilson, in Paradise Row. The inscription is as follows:

“To the memory of PRINCE LEE BOO, a native of the Pelew or Palas Islands, and son to ABBA THULLE, Rupack or King of the Island of Goo’-roo’-raa, who departed this life on the 27th of December, 1784, aged 20 years, this stone is inscribed by the Honourable East India Company, as a testimony of the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of their ship the *Antelope*, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked off that island in the night of the 9th of August, 1783.

Stop, Reader, stop; let Nature claim a tear:

A PRINCE of mine, LEE BOO, lies buried here.”*

* The history of this unfortunate young man has been admirably told by the late George Keate, Esq. who compiled his account of the Pelew Islands from the journals and communications of Captain Wilson and his officers, in a quarto volume, embellished with portraits of the king and one of his wives, and another of Lee Boo, from memory, by Miss Keate. The character of this youth is here drawn in such amiable colours, that the heart of the reader is wrung to learn that he fell a sacrifice to the neglect of inoculation. We are told by Mr. Keate, that “he had both ardour and talent for improvement, and every gentle quality of the heart to make himself beloved; so that, as far as the sight of mortals is permitted to penetrate, he might, had his days been lengthened, have carried back to his own country, not the vices of a new world, but the solid advantages which his own good sense would have suggested as most likely to become useful to it.”—An idea pleasing in the highest degree to the philanthropic mind: but perhaps his actual return, had it been permitted, would have more nearly assimilated to that of the ‘gentle

In 1696, an act of Parliament was passed for making a wet dock in this parish: it was finished in 1700, and called the Great Dock. In 1725, the South Sea Company took a lease of it, intending to revive the Greenland fishery, upon which it received the name of the Greenland Dock. It afterwards became successively the property of Messrs. Wells and Mr. Ritchie, of whom it was purchased in 1807 by a company of merchants, the concern being divided into 1300 shares. Under the denomination of the *Commercial Docks*, it has been much enlarged. A new dock of 15 acres was opened here

savage,' Omai, to Otaheite, so pathetically described by Cowper: for true also in this instance it probably is, that

——— no love of thee

Or thine, but curiosity perhaps,
 Or else vain glory, prompted us to draw
 Forth from thy native bowers, to shew thee here
 With what superior skill we can abuse
 The gifts of Providence, and squander life.
 The dream is past: and thou hast found again
 Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,
 And homestalls thatched with leaves. But hast thou found
 Their former charms? And, having seen our state,
 Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
 Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports,
 And heard our music; are thy simple friends,
 Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights,
 As dear to thee as once? And have thy joys
 Lost nothing by comparison with ours?
 Rude as thou art (for we returned thee rude,
 And ignorant, except of outward shew)
 I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart,
 And spiritless, as never to regret
 Sweets tasted here, and left as soon as known.

The India Company, however, much to their honour, sent out a cargo of seeds and useful animals, the products of our clime, to Abba Thulle, the father of this young man.

January 22, 1812; so that the Commercial Docks now comprise an area of about 40 acres of water, with wharfage and bonding-yards sufficient to receive 200 sail of shipping. It is chiefly used for the bonding of timber and Baltic produce, and is still appropriated to the reception of the Greenland trade. Adjoining to the Commercial Dock, another, called the *East Country Dock*, is designed for the accommodation of the East Country and American trade. This concern is divided into shares of £100 each. Besides these, there are nine dry docks at Rotherhithe; and the water-side is occupied by wharfs and other premises connected with the shipping; but all these have sustained considerable injury by the establishment of the docks on the opposite side of the river.*

The *Surrey Canal*, commencing near Wilkinson's gun-wharf in this parish, has been noticed in our introductory remarks. In 1805, an act of Parliament was obtained for making a tunnel here under the Thames. The proprietors were incorporated by the name of the *Thames Archway Company*: they were impowered to raise £200,000, in shares of £100, and "to make certain arched-ways from the parish of Rotherhithe to some part or parts of the parishes of Stepney, Limehouse, Shadwell, and Wapping." The line fixed upon for this proposed subterraneous communication was from about a mile below Rotherhithe church, to the opposite bank at the Narrow-wall, Limehouse; and, from the consideration of various plans, it was resolved that at first a small tunnel only, eight feet wide, should be formed for foot-passengers. Notwithstanding the difficulties and interruptions experienced in the course of this work, it was carried to

* Beant. of Eng. XIV. 70.

low-water mark on the opposite side of the river; but a difference of opinion, as to the farther plan of operations, arising among the directors, the work was suspended, and has not been resumed.*

Previously to concluding our present excursion, we shall take occasion, from the contiguity of the parish of Camberwell, with its districts of Peckham and Dulwich, to describe them in this place. From the gently swelling hills of CAMBERWELL, the views are rich and extensive; comprehending the uplands of Essex, the city of London, the villages of Highgate and Hampstead, Harrow-on-the-Hill, parts of Surrey, with Windsor in the distance, and a portion of Kent. One of these eminences, called *Grove Hill*, gave name to the house, inhabited, till within a few years of his decease, by that well-known philanthropist, John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. whose extensive practice through a long and active life, gave him the power to become possessed of this charming abode, but whose more than prudent liberality did not permit him, in his declining years, to retain it. It was greatly embellished by the hand of the benevolent doctor; and from the temple in its grounds, as the reader who cursorily considers the site of London and its vicinity will perhaps be surprised to learn, a prospect is obtained of nearly 150 miles in circumference.

Denmark Hill, and other parts of Camberwell, are also covered with the seats of merchants and others, remarkable for taste and more than the usual appearances of wealth and splendour. They are in fact so numerous, that it would be impossible to enter into their detail.

A *Church* existed here at the time of the Conqueror's survey, and a portion of the walls now standing is sup-

* Beaut. of Eng. XIV. 70.

posed by Mr. Lysons to have formed part of that ancient edifice. The present building is Gothic, constructed of rough stones, and has an embattled tower, on which is a wooden cupola, with a bell and weathercock. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel to each. In the south wall of the principal chancel, which is the most ancient part of the building, are two stone stalls, and a niche for holy water, of elegant Gothic architecture; but the tops only of these are seen, the remainder being concealed by wainscotting. The register of burials contains the following entries.

"5 May, 1658, Rose, wife of William Hathaway buried, aged 103, who bore a son at the age of 63. Her husband, who was about the same age, survived her three years, being buried 3 October 1661, aged 105."

"2 June 1687, Robert Hern and Elizabeth Bozwell, King and Queen of the Gipsies."

"22 Nov. 1775, Elizabeth Jones, aged 125."

A few months before the death of the latter, an account of her was given in the St. James's Chronicle; in which it was stated that she was then in the perfect possession of her faculties, and that she remembered being at service when Charles II. was crowned.

A *Causeway* ran through the marshes in this parish, from the Kent road to the Thames at Rotherhithe, of which there was no appearance above-ground, but, on digging the Surrey Canal and the Dock at Rotherhithe, it was discovered beneath the surface, formed by a bed of squared chalk, 15 feet in breadth, secured by oak piles. From about 250 yards of this causeway, which were broken up, nearly 500 cart-loads of chalk were obtained. The piles, internally, were perfectly sound, and of their natural colour.

Oak of Honour Hill, near the southern boundary of the parish, is so called from a tradition that Queen Elizabeth once dined under an oak growing there. The original tree has perhaps been long cut down, but an oak still stands on the supposed spot; "under which," says Mr. Bray,* "the 104th psalm is sung on the septennial perambulation of the parish, and the ceremony of *bumping* the minister, churchwardens, &c. is most religiously observed."†

St. Thomas's Watering, near the boundary between this parish and Newington, is so called from its having been the place where the pilgrims going to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, were accustomed to stop and water their horses. Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales*, says :

And forth we riden a little more than paas
Unto the watering of St. Thomas,
And there our host began his horse arest.

Contiguous to this spot, until about 80 years ago, was the usual place of execution for felons convicted in this county, as well as occasionally for criminals brought from London. On the 8th of July, 1539, (as related by Holinshed) Griffith Clarke, Vicar of Wandsworth, with his chaplain, servant, and Friar Waire, were hanged and quartered here;‡ probably for denying the king's supremacy.

* History of Surrey. III. 402.

† Of what standing the above-mentioned custom, in this and other parishes, may be, we have not the means of ascertaining; but in a certain parish, north of London, it has, we believe, lately received its death-blow, by the present worthy incumbent's and his curate's religious and stout *refusal to be bumped* agreeably to ancient usage; a refusal for which, both were not a little scandalized, by numerous sticklers for 'good old observances,' residents in the said parish.

‡ Chronicles III. 947.

At *Peckham*, which forms a large and continually increasing portion of this parish, a fair is annually kept on the 21st of August, and two following days, for which no charter exists; but the tradition is, that King John, hunting here, and killing a stag, was so pleased with his sport, that he granted this fair, to last three weeks, though now abridged to its present duration.

Dulwich, situated on the borders of Kent, is chiefly remarkable for the *College* founded here by Edward Alleyn, Esq. who had purchased the manor in 1606; and with it, as well as other estates, he endowed the foundation. Edward Alleyn, born in London the 1st of September, 1566, was by profession an actor, and of such celebrity, that Fuller, in his *Worthies*, speaks of him as the *Roscus* of his age, and Heywood calls him “*Proteus* for shapes, and *Roscus* for tongue.” Baker says of him and Burbage; that “they were two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like;” while Ben Johnson, and others of his contemporaries, also make mention of him in the highest terms of commendation. He was proprietor of the *Fortune Play-house* in *Whitecross Street*, which he built at his sole expence, and part-proprietor with *Henslow* of the *Bear-garden* at *Bankside* already mentioned. Having acquired a considerable fortune, which, say the editors of the *Biographia Britannica*, was probably increased by marriage, he determined to devote it to some charitable foundation; and, having settled at *Dulwich*, as before stated, after retiring from the stage, this *College*, which he lived to see completed, became the fruits of his resolution. An idle tale is told by *Aubrey*, of his having been terrified into his purpose, on occasion of his representing with other players a company of demons, by the sudden appearance in their circle of his

satanic majesty himself. The institution, which Alleyn, "to the honour and glory of Almighty God, and in thankful remembrance of his gifts bestowed upon him," called *God's Gift College*, is for a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters (all of whom must be unmarried) 12 scholars, and 30 out-members. The statutes also provide, that the master and warden must be of the blood and surname of the founder; or, for want of such, of his name only. On the death of the master, the warden is always his successor, and the new warden is chosen by lot. The fellows are chosen in the same manner: the senior of whom performs divine service in the chapel; upon two others devolve the duties of master and usher: and the fourth, who is a layman, is the organist. The poor brethren and sisters must be 60 years of age at the time of their admission: if they marry, commit fornication, or adultery, they are expelled. These brethren and sisters are selected, as vacancies occur, from the 30 out-members, who must be of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Giles, Cripplegate, 10 from each. The 12 poor scholars must be from six to eight years of age when admitted, and the term of their education expires at that of 18; when they should either be apprenticed to some trade, or sent to the University, where, agreeably to the statutes, there ought always to be four Dulwich Scholars; but, notwithstanding the injunctions of Archbishop's Wake and Potter upon the subject, the provisions for educating boys for the University have long ceased.

The founder's endowments consisted of the manor of Dulwich, with messuages and lands in Camberwell,

Lambeth, and St. Botolph Bishopsgate, and the Fortune Theatre, in Whitecross Street. The rental of these estates for 1808, produced £3,784. In 1811 the College received a valuable accession of pictures, in the entire collection of Sir Francis Bourgeois, a painter of eminence, who bequeathed them to the College, with £10,000 to keep them in due preservation, and for salaries to the necessary officers, servants, &c. These pictures, however, were not to revert to the institution until after the death of Mrs. Desenfans, wife of the eminent picture-dealer by whom they were bequeathed to Sir Francis; but the college having come to the resolution to erect a spacious building for their reception, that lady signified her intention to give them up as soon as it should be prepared for them, and added a liberal donation to the farther bequest of £2,000 by Sir Francis for the repair of the old picture-gallery, in aid of the intended work. The recent erection has the gallery on the ground floor, 144 feet long by 20 wide, divided by circular arches, and lighted from the top. At each angle are apartments for some of the sisters, with rooms for the officers and attendants who have the care of the pictures. In the centre of the west front is a mausoleum for the remains of Sir Francis Bourgeois, Mr. Desenfans, and Mrs. Desenfans, the latter of whom died in May, 1813. The statutes for the government of the institution, made by the founders, are in number 121; they descend to many minute particulars, and are altogether curious, but much too long for insertion. Nearly all the lands in this division of the parish of Camberwell, are the property of the college.

EXCURSION II.

From Guildford, through Merrow, East Horsley, Effingham, Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Ashted, Epsom, Ewell, Cheam, Sutton, Carshalton, and Beddington, to Croydon: returning by Purley, Godstone Green, Bletchingley, Nutfield, Ryegate, Buckland, East Betchworth, Dorking, Westcott Street, Abinger Hammer, Gomshall, Shire, and Albury Downs, to Guildford.

THE little parish of MERROW, the first we arrive at in our second excursion through this county, appears to be of considerable antiquity, though not mentioned in Domesday; as in 1433, in a return of the gentry resident in Surrey ordered by Henry VI. no less than seven are enumerated in this petty place, of whom it is farther remarkable, that no traces of property belonging to any families of their names occur in our records. On the extensive Downs to the right of Guildford, races are annually held.

The *Church* is considered by Mr. Manning to be more ancient than the generality of those in the county. In it are several round arches, and one has the zig-zag ornament. Several members of the Onslow family lie interred here.

WEST and EAST CLANDON, are on the left of our road. At the former is *Clandon Park*, the noble seat of the Earl of Onslow. East Clandon contains *Hatchlands*, the seat of George Holme Sumner, Esq. built by Admiral Boscawen, who died here on the 10th of January, 1761.

The peculiar neatness of the houses at EAST HORSLEY is very observable. The whole parish nearly belonging to a single proprietor, William Currie, Esq. of *Horsley Place*, has derived all the benefit from that circumstance, in the power of benevolence and humanity to bestow. The manor formerly belonged to the see of Exeter, and the mansion-house was the occasional residence of its bishops.

EFFINGHAM, a village which gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, and confers a title on a branch of the noble family of Howard, is conjectured, from these and other circumstances, to have been a place of more consequence formerly than at present; and there is even a tradition current among the inhabitants, of its having at one time contained 16 parish churches. This tradition, however, is totally unsupported by any facts, the knowledge of which have come down to us. A neat white mansion on the right was formerly the seat of General Oliver de Lancey.

GREAT BOOKHAM contains *Eastwick Park*, once the residence of a younger branch of the Howards, who were Barons and afterwards Earls of Effingham. In 1801, it became the property by purchase of James Lawrell, Esq. who, in 1806 and 7 embellished the house by covering its brick front with stucco. The park contains about 380 acres.

Bookham Grove was originally a small cottage, fitted up for a shooting box by the late General Thomas Howard. The high road passed directly in front of it, but he procured its diversion in the line it now runs, leaving a lawn in front, surrounded by a plantation, and about 72 acres of land attached. It is now the residence of Viscountess Downe.

LEATHERHEAD consists of four streets, intersecting at its centre, and contains many good houses. From the hill, as we approach, the church, with its lofty tower, and the adjoining buildings, immersed as it were in a rich wood of trees, form one of those striking scenes, which the traveller of taste cannot fail to view with delight. Leatherhead is situated on the "gentle Mole," which runs through the parish in the valley between Mickleham and Leatherhead Bridge. The *Bridge*, between 80 and 100 yards in length, has 14 arches upon stone piers, seven of which are in Leatherhead, and seven in Fetcham. It was at one period only wide enough for a single carriage to pass at a time; and there was then also a bar placed to prevent any from going over it whenever the water was low enough to admit of their passage through the river, which is here of considerable width. By an act passed in 1782, the space between the parapets was increased to 20 feet; and the inconvenience and sometimes even danger of the last-mentioned rather *Hibernian* mode of passing a bridge through the water thus in future avoided.

From Leatherhead, a road to the right leads to MICKLEHAM, a very pleasant village in a valley watered by the Mole. The swallows, as they are usually called, of this river, being the places at which it disappears in dry seasons, are mostly in this parish. The *Church* bears evident marks of very considerable antiquity. In this parish is an elegant seat belonging to Lady Talbot.

Norbury Park, is that of William Lock, Esq. and deserves more particular mention. It is one of the most tasteful seats in the county, situated on an eminence enjoying beautiful and extensive prospects. Views of the romantic lake and mountain scenery of Cumberland

and Westmoreland are painted by Barrett on the walls of the principal rooms; and these are so managed as to appear a continuation of the natural beauties of the country around. The highly embellished park is celebrated for the number of its valuable walnut-trees, which about a century ago were estimated at 40,000. Their produce is so various, that in some years scarcely a bushel of walnuts has been obtained from the whole of them, and in others more than £600 worth. The original mansion stood in a low situation near the river; and becoming decayed and ruinous, its present very elegant substitute was built by Mr. Lock, on his purchasing the estate in 1774.

The greater part of the far-famed *Box Hill* is comprehended in this parish, where it rises abruptly from the Mole. Its name is derived from the extensive wood of box growing upon it; and it is remarkable that this is the only part of the county which produces that tree. Report ascribes the plantation of the box to the celebrated Earl of Arundel, who is said to have brought it from Italy; but authentic evidence has appeared of its having grown there before the time of that nobleman. From the highest point of the hill the eye expatiates, on a clear day, over the intervening country quite to the South Downs of Sussex, near the sea, and ranges in a northern direction beyond the metropolis over great part of Middlesex. On the top, Mr. Peters, of Betchworth Castle, the present owner, has a farm-yard; and it is a singular circumstance, that from a spring here water is obtained at only 15 feet from the surface of the ground, though at Denbies, on the opposite hill, it is drawn from the depth of 400 feet.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, is so called to distinguish it

from Walton on the Thames, and is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the number of bricks and tiles of the workmanship of that nation found on the Heath, and of which the parochial church is partly composed. They were chiefly discovered by a labourer in digging the foundations of a cottage he had obtained permission to erect upon the waste.* among other remains, was a small brass figure of Esculapius, an engraving of which is given in the *Archæologia*, Vol. IX. p. 109. On a farther search made in July, 1808, by Mr. Barnes, foundations of buildings were met with at the depth of two feet from the surface; and a well, lined with flints, half a mile to the westward of the spot, the lower part of which appears to have fallen in, is also supposed to be a Roman work, and intended for the service of the station. The church has a very curious leaden font, ornamented with nine figures in relief, sitting under round arches; but the whole is much mutilated.

Having quitted the route proposed in this Excursion to describe the two last-mentioned villages, we return to it at Leatherhead; leaving which, on our left is the seat of the Earl of Tyrconnel, and about two miles farther on we arrive at ASHTEAD.- This village possesses a very elegant mansion in *Ashtead Park*, the residence of Richard Howard, Esq. The park of 140 acres, surrounded by a brick wall, includes the parish church, adjoining to which was the ancient mansion-house,

* Some years after this event, an inhabitant of the parish, a farmer, taking some men with him, proceeded to the cottage, turned the widow of the labourer out of doors, and levelled her dwelling with the ground. The materials were taken possession of by the parish officers.—*Manning and Bray's Surrey*, II. 644.

where Sir Robert Howard received the visits of Charles II. The table at which the monarch dined was preserved until the demolition of the fabric by the present owner, whose splendid abode stands at a little distance from the site of the old one. The stables are particularly magnificent.

EPSOM, a large and well-known village, contains many considerable houses. It was formerly much celebrated for its medicinal spring, discovered accidentally in 1618, and till the beginning of the eighteenth century maintaining a high and increasing reputation not only in this but in other countries of Europe. About 1690 it became the Brighthelmstone of the day, having increased to a wonderful extent in its buildings, and possessing taverns at that time reputed the largest in England. In 1711 Mr. Toland published a most flowery 'Description of Epsom, with the Humours and Politics of the Place, in a Letter to Eudoxa;' in which he says he has 'counted 60 coaches in the Ring on a Sunday evening, and, that one of the polite diversions of the company here was catching a pig by the tail.' Notwithstanding, at the last mentioned period, the water was gradually losing its reputation; a circumstance owing, as we are told in the 'History and Antiquities of Surrey,' "to the knavery of one Levingston, an apothecary," who in 1706 "erected a large house with an assembly-room; planted a grove, and made a bowling-green, at the end of which he sunk a well, put down a pump, and laid pipes under ground to convey the water to a basin at the foot of the assembly-room. The new water however did not possess the virtue of that of the Old Well, and those who drank it not finding the usual benefit, the old also grew into disrepute for want of making the distinction." At

length Epsom becoming entirely deserted, chiefly in consequence of the more novel fashion of sea-bathing, the buildings at the original spring were pulled down in 1804, and the ground taken by Mr. Hitchener, who built a small house for his own habitation; but the well is still preserved.

Epsom is now chiefly celebrated for its *Race-Course*, four miles in extent, on the neighbouring down, where the annual races, held three days before the Whitsun-week, have been for some years very numerous and fashionably attended.

EWELL, the next village on our route, derives its name from a Saxon word signifying a spring of water; and its situation at the head of a small stream which falls into the Thames at Kingston seems to justify the idea that this circumstance gave rise to the appellation. It has a market on Thursdays, which, though of considerable antiquity, is now very thinly attended.

CUDDINGTON, a small parish adjoining Ewell, now known by name only, was for many generations the manor and residence of a considerable family, who took their name from it; and on the demolition of the mansion-house and church to make room for the palace of *Nonsuch*, erected by Henry VIII., afforded in the destruction of this celebrated seat of royalty in little more than a century afterwards, a melancholy instance of the instability of human splendour. Not a vestige at the present day remains of an edifice of such extraordinary magnificence, that Camden said of it—"it stands a monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture exhausted on this building. So many images to the life upon all sides of it, so many orders of workmanship, as might even vie with the

remains of Roman antiquity, so that it may justly lay claim to its name (Nonesuch) and is well able to support it. The house is so surrounded with parks full of deer, delicate orchards and gardens, groves, adorned with arbours, little garden beds, and walks shaded with trees, that pleasure and health may seem to have made choice of this place, and to live together." Henry had not completed the mansion, however, at his death; but the Earl of Arundel, as we are told in the MS. of his life in the British Museum, having purchased it of Queen Mary, "for the love and honour he bare to his old master, did not leave till he had fully finished it in as ample and perfect sort as was intended by the king, and so it is now evident to be beholden of all strangers and others for the honour of this realme, as a pearle thereof."*

* A very particuler description of Nonsuch House is given in the Survey taken by order of the Parliament in 1650, the original of which is deposited in the Augmentation Office; and it is printed in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*. In this Survey it is stated to be a "fayer, stronge, and large structure, or building of free-stone, of two large stories high, well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue slate, standing round a court of 150 foote long, and 132 foote broad, paved with stone, commonly called the outward courte: a gate-house leading into the outward courte aforesaid, being a building very strong and gracefull, being three stories high, leaded overhead, battled and turretted in every of the four corners thereof; consisting also of another very faire and curious structure, or building of two stories high, the lower story whereof is very good and well-wrought free-stone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth, and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antic formes of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building lying almost upon a square, is covered with blue slate, and incloseth one faire and large court of 137 foote broad, and 116 foote long, all paved with free-stone, commonly called the inner court; all the roomes comprised within which are very faire and large, many of them being wainscotted round and matted, and

In 1670-1, Charles II. granted Nonsuch to George Viscount Grandison and Henry Brouncker, Esq. in trust for Barbara, the Viscount's niece, and the King's mistress, whom he had created Baroness of Nonsuch and Duchess of Cleveland. This equally beautiful, rapacious, prodigal, and licentious woman, upon coming into possession, pulled down Worcester House (another mansion in the Great Park) and the far-famed palace of Nonsuch, and converted the grounds into farms. Samuel Farmer, Esq. now occupies a capital mansion, in the Gothic style, at some little distance from the site of this palace.

CHEAM has been divided into east and west since the days of Lanfranc, consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070, who derived his right to the manor from the grant of King Athelstan to Christ's Church, Canterbury, in 1018, and allotted one portion for the sustenance of the monks, retaining the other for himself. But though they have remained distinct manors from

adorned with spacious lights both inwards and outwards, guarded with iron bars. The inner court stands higher than the outward court by an ascent of eight steps, leading therefrom through a gate-house of free-stone three stories high, leaded and turretted at the four corners. This last mentioned gate-house standing between the inward and the outward court, is of most excellent workmanship, and a very special ornament to Nonsuch House. On the east and west corners of the inner court building are placed two large and well built turrets of five stories, each of them containing five rooms, the highest of which rooms, together with the lanthorns of the same, are covered with lead, and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead; these turrets command the prospect and view of both the parks of Nonsuch, and most of the country round about, and are the chief ornaments of Nonsuch House." After further mention of the minutest particulars relating to this edifice, the Survey concludes with a valuation of the materials, though the house is represented as "not fit to be demolished or taken down," and these are estimated at £7020.

that period, they have been the property of the same owner from the time that Queen Elizabeth bestowed them on Lord Lumley in 1785. The present proprietor is William Northey, Esq.

A house at this place, built of timber, is called the *Council-house*, being supposed to have been used for that purpose by Queen Elizabeth when she resided at Nonsuch. A wall divides the garden attached to it from a carpenter's shop, formerly part of the building; under which shop is a vault cut out of the sand rock, 27 feet long, 14 broad, and 11 high, having a descent of 23 steps; and at the end of this another flight of steps leads to a smaller cave. The original intent of these vaults is not known, but tradition says that a Mr. Bovey, who died here about 1700, made use of them for coining money, and that he spent a great part of his time in his underground employment. About 50 years since, a bricklayer, employed to repair the pavement of the wash-house belonging to this dwelling, found a vault arched over, and in it an iron chest, which he carried away, informing the inhabitants that it contained nothing; "but," says the History of Surrey, "from being a poor man he soon after bought houses at Sutton."

LOWER CHEAM is a hamlet of about 12 houses, on the north or north-east side of the parish, where was the ancient mansion of the Fromonds, a Roman-catholic family, inscriptions for some of whom are to be seen in the church: more latterly this was the residence of Lady Stourton, their descendant, who had a chapel in it; but the house has since been pulled down, and a new one erected on the spot by Philip Antröbus, Esq.

At MERTON, adjoining Morden, a priory for August-

tine canons was founded in 1115 by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey. No vestige now remains of an edifice, which in its ancient state occupied 60 acres of ground, if we except the east window of the chapel, erected, it is probable from the architecture, in the fifteenth century; but Vertue, who visited the spot about 1730, mentions this chapel as then entire, and says that it resembled the Saxon style of building. Two manufactories for printing calicoes, and a copper mill, now employ a great number of workmen upon the site of this religious establishment, and, to the reflecting mind, afford a singular but not unpleasing contrast of active industry with the unprofitable austerity of monastic seclusion.

A parliament was held at this place in the reign of Henry III., 1235-6, when those statutes were enacted which are still known by the name of the Statutes of Merton. At this meeting also it was that the barons so resolutely withstood the insidious overtures of the prelates for the introduction of the imperial and canon laws; their spirited reply to which will ever be remembered to their honour. *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare.*

Merton Place, the property by purchase of Asher Goldsmid, Esq. was the favourite residence of our great naval hero, Lord Nelson, who bequeathed it to his female friend, the celebrated Lady Hamilton. The memoirs of this lady, published a few years since, describe her as of very humble origin, more eminent for beauty, wit, and accomplishments, than for propriety of conduct; and give us strong reason to lament the stain on a great name, occasioned by the noble admiral's unmerited neglect, on her account, of the amiable and unfortunate Lady Nelson.

WIMBLEDON, lying north-west, is a very pleasant village, commanding, from its elevated situation, extensive views.

Wimbledon House, attached to the manor, was purchased by Sir Thomas Cecil of Sir Christopher Hatton, and rebuilt in 1588 in a most magnificent style. Fuller calls it a daring structure, and says that by some it was thought to equal Nonsuch, if not to exceed it. After the estate had been purchased upon the death of Viscount Wimbledon, third son of Sir Thomas, for the Queen of Charles I., her majesty and the king occasionally resided here; and it is remarkable, that the monarch was so little aware of the fate preparing for him by his enemies, that a few days before he was brought to trial he ordered the seeds of some melons to be planted in his garden at Wimbledon. When the crown lands were put to sale in 1650, it was bought by Adam Baynes, Esq. and probably sold by him to Lambert the parliament general, since the latter was lord of the manor in 1656. Here, as we are informed by Coke, author of a work called ‘*The Detection*,’ “after he had been discarded by Cromwell, he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition which he entertained before he was cashiered by Cromwell.”*

At the Restoration, the estate reverted to the Queen-dowager, but “it smelt so strong of a rebel,” says the *Magna Britannia*, that she soon sold it to the Earl of Bristol, and he to the Marquis of Caermarthen, of

* Lambert not only cultivated flowers, but excelled also in painting them; and some specimens of his skill in this art remained many years at Wimbledon House.

whose trustees it was purchased by Sir Theodore Janssen. This gentleman pulled down the magnificent house, and began to erect a new one on a smaller scale, but becoming deeply involved in the South Sea scheme, it was again put up to sale, and was obtained for £15,000 by the Duchess of Marlborough. Her Grace immediately demolished what Sir Theodore had built, and erected a mansion on the north side of the knoll upon which the present house stands, from a design of the Earl of Burlington; but afterwards disliking the situation, she obtained another design from the same nobleman, and pulling down the first building, reared a second on the south side of the knoll; the same which, while in the possession of her great grandson, Earl Spencer, was burnt down on Easter Monday, 1785. The present house was built about 1798, and is most delightfully situated in a park laid out by Browne, containing 1200 acres, of which the north front has a beautiful home prospect, while the south enjoys an extensive view over the county of Surrey and parts of Kent.

Wimbledon Lodge, an elegant modern structure, was erected by the late Gerard de Visme, Esq. during the minority of whose daughter it was occupied by Earl Bathurst; and amongst other villas here is that of the late John Horne Tooke, where that celebrated political character closed his turbulent career, March 18, 1812. In his garden he had prepared a vault for the reception of his remains; but his friends thought fit to dispense with his injunctions on this head, and conveyed them for interment to Ealing in Middlesex.

STREATHAM, eastward of Tooting, is supposed to derive its name from its situation on or near the Roman

Stanestreet, leading from Arundel in Sussex to London. The termination *Ham* signified in Saxon a dwelling, or collection of dwellings.

On *Streatham Common*, stands a handsome house, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Thrale, the brewer, whose intimacy with Dr. Johnson conferred much celebrity both on himself and on this residence. Valuable portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, of the *Hercules of Literature* himself, as well as of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, Arthur Murphy, Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, Baretti, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, all painted by the latter, adorn the library of this house. After the death of Mr. Thrale, his widow married Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. and the latter gentleman made many and considerable improvements. The kitchen gardens are remarkably spacious, and surrounded by brick walls 14 feet in height. An inclosure of about 100 acres adjoins the house, with a shrubbery and walk nearly two miles in circumference.

CARSHALTON is a pretty village, distinguished for the number of its springs which here joining themselves to the little stream of the Wandle, make it a river of some consequence. Near the church these form a large sheet of the most pellucid water, in which trout abound; and it gives a picturesque appearance to the place. Mills of various kinds are here worked by the Wandle.

At BEDDINGTON is *Beddington Park*, the family-seat of the Carews since the time of Edward III. It is now the residence of William Gee, Esq. a younger brother of the present proprietor, who assumed the name of Carew. Sir Nicholas Carew, one of this family, had the misfortune at an early age to be a favourite at the court of

Henry VIII. and became one of the gentleman of the privy chamber. Henry afterwards made him Master of the Horse, and a Knight of the Garter; but finally beheaded him, with the Marquis of Exeter and others, upon an absurd charge of a conspiracy to set Cardinal Pole upon the throne. Sir Francis Carew, his son, obtaining favour with Queen Mary, procured the restitution of all his father's estates; upon which he rebuilt the mansion-house here in a magnificent manner, and laid out the gardens at a great expence, planting, it is said, the first orange-trees seen in England.

The mansion-house was built about 1709, and consisted of three sides of a square; but the interior of the north-wing was destroyed by fire soon after its erection, and has never been restored. The centre is a large and lofty hall, with a beautiful Gothic roof of wood: the great door has a curious ancient lock, very richly wrought, a shield with the arms of England, which moves in a groove, concealing the key-hole. In this hall is a portrait of a lady, mistakenly shewn as Queen Elizabeth; but the arms in a corner of the painting are those borne by the family of Townley. A small room adjoining the hall retains the ancient pannels with mantled carving; over its chimney-piece is a small portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded by a pedigree. Another room has several portraits of the Hacket family; amongst them a good picture of Bishop Hacket, said to be by Sir Peter Lely. In a parlour at the north end of the hall are some other family portraits, the most remarkable of which is that of Sir Nicholas Carew; beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII., painted on board: a good copy of it, taken when the original was in a more perfect state than at present, is at Strawberry

Hill; from this Mr. Lysons' engraving was done, which accompanies his account of this parish.

CROYDON, to which we now approach, is a large and handsome town, consisting of one well-built street, near a mile in length, with many good houses in the vicinity. Its antiquity, there exists no doubt, is very considerable. Gale, in his *Commentary on Antoninus*, says that a Roman road ran through *Old Croydon*, which is the lowest part of the town, in its way from Streatham to Woodcote. The upper part, now the high street, was formerly a common field, having only a bridle way through it. The manor has been attached to the see of Canterbury from before the time of the Conqueror's Survey, and the archbishops have retained undisturbed possession of it except for a short period during the Usurpation in the seventeenth century. The *Palace*, now a manufactory for calico-printing and a bleaching-ground, was often the residence of the archbishops, many of whom spent much time here. The whole of this building, it is inferred from Dr. Ducarel's conjectures in regard to its several parts, was erected subsequently to the middle of the fourteenth century, before which time it appears to have been of wood. The same writer is of opinion, that the east and west portions of the great court were among the earliest buildings entirely constructed of brick. The guard-chamber seems to have been built by Archbishop Arundel, and the hall by Archbishop Stafford; but there is nothing to fix the date of the chapel, though it appears to have been repaired by Archbishops Laud and Juxon.

The *Church* comprehends a nave, with north and south aisles, and three chancels. The whole length, exclusive of the tower, is $130\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the breadth more

than 74. The building is as handsome as it is spacious, the exterior composed of stone and flint, and the tower lofty, containing eight bells, and adorned with pinnacles. From the arms of Archbishop Courtney on each side of the north door, and those of Archbishop Chicheley on each side of the west, the structure may be supposed to have been begun and finished during their episcopates: the latter of these prelates at the least contributed largely to it. The antique font appears to be of the same date: it is an octagon, with quatrefoils, in one of which is a lion's head, in two others roses; the remainder are hidden by the pews. Much painted glass in former times adorned the edifice; but, during the Usurpation, a man named Bleese was engaged at 2s. 6d. per day to destroy it piecemeal.

In the south chancel is the monument of Archbishop Whitgift, who died Feb. 29, 1610, aged 73. It is supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, between which is an effigy of the archbishop in his robes, in a recumbent attitude. The monument of Archbishop Sheldon, who died in 1677, is particularly admired. The figure of this prelate also is recumbent, in white marble: the head is a master-piece of sculpture. The statuary was by Joseph Latham, mason to the city of London, and the whole the work of English artists; a circumstance confirmed by a manuscript discovered by Vertue, and which deserves to be known, as, from the low state of the arts in England at that period, the credit of executing this monument has been unjustly ascribed to foreigners. In the same chancel are black marble stones for Archbishops Wake and Herring; and Archbishop Potter lies under a basement of brick-work at the north-west corner, on which a monument was in-

tended to be, but never has been, erected. In the middle chancel is a handsome tomb for Archbishop Grindall, who died in 1583; his figure, at full length, has a long black beard, forked, and curling; and there is a whiteness in the pupils of the eyes to denote his blindness. Some ancient wooden stalls remain in this chancel. The nave contains at its east end a monument with a column of white marble, designed by Glover, the author of *Leonidas*, to the memory of Philippa, wife of James Bourdieu, Esq. of Combe, in this parish, who died in 1780.

Davy's Hospital, or *Alms-House*, was founded in the reign of Henry VI. for seven poor people, who were charged to occupy themselves "in praying and beding, in hering honest talk, or in labours with their hands in some other occupation, to the laws and worship of Almighty God, and profit to them and there said alms-hous." They were bound likewise to attend the services of the church every day, and to chaunt a psalm, and say pater-nosters and aves, at the place of his burial, and solemnly to celebrate "his year's mind." The Reformation having rendered some alterations in the statutes necessary, they were reviewed by Archbishop Parker in the year 1566, and established, in their amended form, under his public seal. The alms-house was rebuilt some years since.

Whitgift's Hospital, so named after its founder, Archbishop Whitgift, was begun by him in 1596, and finished in three years at the expence of £2,700. The lands with which it was endowed were of the annual value of £185. 4s. and it is directed by the statutes that the rents should never be raised; but the revenues have been considerably increased by fines received on the renewal

of leases, and by several benefactions. The endowment was for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and 28 poor brethren and sisters, or a greater number, not exceeding 40, should the revenues permit. The nomination of the members is vested in the see of Canterbury: they must be at least 60 years of age, and inhabitants of Croydon or Lambeth are to be preferred.

Croydon has a handsome and commodious *Town Hall*, recently erected from the designs of Mr. Cockerell; this, with other improvements, were the consequence of an Act of Parliament passed in 1806, for providing suitable accommodations for the assize courts, which have long been held here alternately with Guildford, and for other purposes. In 1811 it contained 7,801 inhabitants: 10 years previously, the population had amounted only to 5,743. So early as the reign of Edward I. this town had a grant of a market and fair; and two other markets and fairs were granted by the two succeeding monarchs. The market held on Saturday is the only one now continued, but that is always numerously attended. The fairs still kept up are those on July 5, and October 2. The latter generally fills Croydon with a great concourse of people from London and the country around. Eight hamlets are included within the limits of Croydon parish, which is 36 miles in circumference, and comprehends nearly 10,000 acres.

Recommencing our journey from Croydon, a road on the left leads to SANDERSTED, in which is an estate called *Purley*, where the learned John Horne Tooke resided while he composed his *Diversions of Purley*.

GODSTONE, directly before us, is approached by a road made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which superseded the use of that passing the church, by which

travellers were previously accustomed to visit Sussex; in consequence of this change a village has arisen upon the new route larger than the original one. Here we trace the Roman road in *Stretton Brook*, near Godstone Green; and one of the divisions of the parish is still called *Stanstreet*, or *Stretton-borough*, a name by which it was known even in the time of the Saxons.

BLECHLINGLEY, to which we now proceed from Godstone, is a small borough town, at which a weekly market was formerly held, but it has been long discontinued. Two fairs, however, are still held here, on the 22nd of June, and 2nd of November, at which are sold great numbers of horses, hogs, and lean cattle from Scotland and Wales. The last mentioned fair was granted by Edward I. in 1283. Salmon observes that it was owing to the interest of the Earl of Warren, that three places so near together as Reigate, Gatton, and Blechingley, obtained the privilege of being represented in parliament, to which the latter has sent two members ever since 23 Edward I. The right of election is vested in the burgage-holders resident within the borough: there are 97 houses within its limits, and 56 in what is called *The Foreign*, that is, beyond the limits of the borough. The bailiff of the manor was the returning officer, till a resolution of the House of Commons in 1723 deprived him of that office; so that this place now exhibits the singularity of a borough sending two members to Parliament, without any person who can claim the exclusive right to the exercise of this authority.

The foundations of a *Castle* are to be seen at the western extremity of this town, in what is now a

coppice on the bold brow of a hill commanding an extensive view of Holmsdale. In 1673, Aubrey relates that part of a wall was standing. It is uncertain by whom it was built; but in the reign of Henry III. it belonged to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester (probably a descendant of its founder) who, joining the disaffected barons, and commanding a division in the battle of Lewes, this fortress was demolished by the king's forces under Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I.; for, hearing of the monarch's defeat, they sallied out from Tonbridge Castle upon the Londoners, then collecting their shattered remains at Crôydon after their dispersion by the prince at the commencement of the engagement, and destroyed Blechingley Castle by the way. It was afterwards restored, but has long been in its present ruined state.

The ancient manor-house called *Blechingley Place* was the residence of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII. It was pulled down by Henry Earl of Peterborough, as recorded in a survey taken in 1680, but the porter's lodge, yet standing, is a farmhouse. The manor had descended to the victim of Wolsey, from the equally unfortunate Henry Duke of Buckingham, who, after the death of Edward IV. took the well-known part in promoting the usurpation of Richard, Duke of Gloucester; but afterwards appeared in arms against the tyrant, and, being deserted by his followers, was betrayed by a servant in whom he confided, and taken and beheaded at Salisbury. This was also among the manors conferred by Henry VIII. upon Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington.

NUTFIELD, one mile farther, is famous for its pits of fullers' earth, a natural production said to be found here in

greater quantity, and of better quality, than elsewhere in England. These pits are on the top and sides of a ridge of sandy loam, running from Blechingly to Redstone Hill in the road towards Reigate. The depth at which the earth is found varies from 10 to 30 feet. Parts of the sand ridge afford the most agreeable prospects, from the intermixture of richly wooded hills with cornfields, meadows, and dwellings, in view, and from the great variety of objects in the distances.

REIGATE stands upon a rock of the most beautiful white sand, in colour and purity, it is said, not to be equalled in the kingdom. It is at the foot of the ridge of chalky down which crosses of the county, and consists of two streets, the principal, or High Street, running nearly east and west, and the other, called Bell Street, from north to south. Reigate is a borough town, and has sent two burgesses to Parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. The electors are the freeholders of messuages, or burgage tenements within the precincts of the borough; the returning officer being the bailiff of the manor. Within the precinct of the borough, and on the north side of the town, behind the principal street, was situated the *Castle*; of whose ancient history we know but little, and of its original foundation still less. The slender accounts of it that have reached our times ascribe its origin to some of the first Earls of Warren and Surrey; but others affirm that the edifice built by them was only a re-erection of a more ancient work of the Saxons.* It is certain, however, that, while

* If the Saxon inhabitants of this part of the country were so active and successful in repelling the Danish plunderers as to give occasion to the proverbial distich mentioned by Camden,

The Vale of Holmesdale,
Never wonne, ne never shall,

in the possession of those powerful earls, this castle was of considerable note, and it seems to have been one at least of the capital seats of their barony in England. William, Earl of Warren, who possessed it in the reign of John, and who is the first of that family mentioned by Dugdale as its proprietor, was one of those lords who joined in the confederacy against the king, which led to the council at Runnymede, with great reluctance, and who in that council were much disposed to favour him.* This dubious policy of the Earl was followed by the loss, for a short period of time, of Reigate Castle, which surrendered to the Dauphin of France on the 8th of June in the year following. It appears to have been in a decayed state in the time of James I., yet during the civil war must have been capable of being rendered defensible, since it was one of those referred, with others, to the committee at Derby House, for the purposes mentioned under Sterborough Castle. What was the immediate effect of their resolutions respecting it is unknown; but, in all probability, it was at that time demolished and the materials gradually dispersed. Portions of the outer walls were standing about 40 years ago, but no part of the building is now remaining.

The structure stood upon an eminence very considerably above the level of the town, surrounded by a ditch of great breadth and width on the south and west sides. On the summit of the hill, Mr. Richard Barnes, an attorney-at-law of Reigate, who occupied the site in

it is not unlikely, considering the importance and advantages of the situation, that some one of their leaders should have a fortress here sufficient for the purposes of rendezvous and security.

* By the advice of these lords, however, the Great Charter of our English liberties was at length signed by the temporising monarch.

1777, erected a summer apartment in a taste corresponding with the style of the original erection; and a gateway, also in imitation of the antique, with the following inscription:

NE.
 Will'i comitis Warren
 Veteris hujusce loci incolæ
 fidiq̃ue libertatum nostrarum Vindicis
 MEMORIA
 Temporum injuria
 cum ipso Castello
 INTERCIDERET.
 Proprius R. B. impensis
 H. S. E.
 Anno MDCCLXXVII.

In the centre of the area described by the ancient edifice is an entrance, by a flight of steps covered with a small building of the pyramidal form, into a room or cave 123 feet long, 13 wide, and 11 high; in one part of which is a crypt of near 50 yards in length, with a stone seat at the end, formerly extending the whole length of the room on both sides. This cave probably served as a repository for the treasures and military stores of the lords of the castle, as well as for the safe custody of their prisoners, and for private deliberation in times of public commotion. It is supposed to have had a secret communication with the town, but the arch is broken, and the cavity in consequence stopped up. A view of the castle, and a plan of its site, are to be seen in Watson's "Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," vol. I. pp. 28, 9.

The *Priory*, the seat of — Mowbray, Esq. is a modern mansion on the site of a small convent founded by William, Earl of Warren, who died in 1240. Its annual revenues at the Dissolution were £78. 6s. 8d.

Reigate has a good market on Tuesdays, the charter for which was obtained by John, Earl of Warren, 6 Edward II. In 1673, Charles II. granted a charter for another market, to be held on the first Wednesday in every month; this for some time fell into disuse, but has of late years been revived.

At BUCKLAND is *Buckland Court*, the property of Thomas Beaumont, Esq. lord of the manor, who has lately repaired and much improved this residence. It stands near the church, which has nothing in it remarkable.

BETCHWORTH, or EAST BETCHWORTH, originally comprehended, there is little doubt, West Betchworth, though the latter is now a manor in the parish of Dorking. The mansion-house, the residence of the late Hon. William Henry Bouverie, was built in the reign of James I. by Sir Ralph Freeman, who purchased the estate from the trustees of the Earl of Abergavenny. Here are portraits of Sir Ralph, of his lady, before and after marriage, of Martin Freeman, Sir George Freeman, Sir Thomas More, and others; with casts from several of the finest ancient statues brought from Italy, by Mr. John Harvey. In the drawing-room chimney-piece is inserted a piece of sculpture from Herculaneum, representing boys riding on bulls and horses. In Domesday it is mentioned that with this manor, which then belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, had been given other lands, held by Mervin and others, who 'were so free that they could go where they pleased;' a circumstance only occasionally specified in that ancient record.

DORKING consists of three streets, distinguished as the South, East, and West. It is situated in a sandy

vale, sheltered on the north by the ridge of a chalky down which runs across the county. The market-day is Thursday, and it has a fair on Ascension-day and the eve preceding. The river Mole is contiguous, and there are two small streams which, joining before they reach the town, form the rivulet known by the name of Pipbrook, and flow to the former river at Box-hill. Springs abound here; from which circumstance Manning traces the derivation of its name. In 1811, Dorking contained 589 houses, and 3,259 inhabitants. The assizes for the county appear to have been held here in 1699, but on what occasion we are not informed. The sessions used sometimes to be held in the Town-Hall, which formerly stood in the middle of the High Street; but this custom has been discontinued many years. The manor is the property of the Duke of Norfolk. Among its peculiar usages is that of Borough-English, by which the youngest son inherits the copyhold.

Dorking is celebrated for a breed of fowls which bear its name: they have five claws; and are of two sorts, the one white, the other coloured like a partridge. These fowls, well known to the London poulterers, are supposed to have been brought to this island by the Romans; as Columella, in his Husbandry, mentions a breed whose description will exactly apply to them.

The *Church* is a neat, commodious, and substantial building, consisting of a nave, with its north and south aisles, and a chancel, divided from the former by a transept, in the centre of which stands a low embattled tower, containing eight bells, with a clock and chimes. The whole is of the ordinary stone of the country, the upper part of the tower excepted, which is composed of squared stone or chalk, having been repaired in 1672.

A new church, however, is about to be erected. There is a descent from the church-yard into the porch by several steps, and from the porch into the interior by several more; so that the floor of the edifice is many feet below the level of the ground outside of it. Here are interred some member of the illustrious family of the Duke of Norfolk. That eminent scholar and critic, Jeremiah Markland, has also a brass-plate inscribed to his memory, from the pen of Dr. Heberden: he died in 1776, at Milton Court, a farm-house near Dorking, where he had spent the last 22 years of his life in the utmost privacy.

In a direct line with the *Stane Street*, at the distance of three miles and a half southward from Dorking, is a considerable eminence, known by the name of *Hansteic Bury*, that is the burg, or fortress, on the *Hean Stige*, or high road. The traces of this fortress are very discernible at the present day; it appearing to have been nearly of a circular form, surrounded with a double trench, except on the south, south-east, and south-west, where the precipice rendered it unnecessary; and enclosing an area of 11 acres, one rood, and six perches, having the principal entrance on the north-east. From its circular form, it has been usual to ascribe this work to the Danes, who, it is probable, encamped, here previously to their defeat at Ockley in 851. In the adjoining fields have been found the heads of arrows, made of flint, shaped like a heart, and about an inch and a half in length. The area of this camp was planted by Mr. Walter, while it was in his possession, with forest-trees of various kinds, intersected with ridings opening upon different quarters, and exhibiting many beautiful and striking prospects of the country

beneath. Indeed the eminences all around Dorking are delightful, and command prospects whose magnificence is not to be surpassed by those of any inland county in the kingdom.

West Beechworth, before mentioned as a parochial member of Dorking, has its principal mansion on the site of an ancient castle, which occupied an eminence on the western bank of the Mole. Abraham Tucker, Esq. author of 'The Light of Nature Pursued,' purchased this estate in 1727, and lived here till the period of his death in 1774. It descended to his eldest daughter, who, dying unmarried, left it to Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, from whom it was obtained by purchase by Henry Peters, Esq. who has made great improvements and enlargements. The park is remarkable for the noble timber with which it is adorned. The outer park is skirted with chesnut trees of very large dimensions; and the inner, at the extremity of which the house is situated, has two fine avenues, the one of elms, the other, 350 yards in length, composed of a triple row of limes of extraordinary size and height. The Downs, rising to a considerable height from the opposite bank of the Mole, are finely chequered with yew and box trees of great antiquity, which form a scene not less venerable than pleasing. Of the latter, in particular, there were formerly such abundance, that the part of the Downs contiguous to the stream, and within the precinct of the manor, has always been known by the name of *Box-hill*. Sir Henry Mildmay, while in possession of West Beechworth, sold the box upon this hill for £15,000; the purchaser being allowed 14 years to cut it down. In 1802, 40 tons were cut; and from the great quantity which has thus been brought into the market, and the

limited use to which it can be applied, the value of this wood is said to have very greatly fallen.

WOTTON, or WODETON parish, which formerly gave name to the hundred, extends in length nine miles from north to south, though its breadth scarcely in any part exceeds a mile. On the south it adjoins to the parish of Abinger, with those of Slinfold and Rudgwick in Sussex, by so small a point, that it is said a horse may stand with a foot in each of the four parishes at the same time.

Wotton House, situated at the junction of two valleys, is the mansion-house of Sir Frederick Evelyn, and has been the seat of the family of that name from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Much of the ancient house is yet remaining; together with the table mentioned by John Evelyn, the celebrated author of *Sylva*: this table consists of a single plank, now shortened in its length, but upwards of five feet in diameter. The park has been many years thrown into cultivation, but remembrances of its former state are preserved in the names *Park Farm* and the *Deer-leap Wood*.

The *Church* situated on a knoll rising in the valley at the foot of the chalk downs, contains several monuments for the Evelyn family; among others, one for Richard Evelyn, the father of the author of *Sylva*, and another for that celebrated man himself. The former is of alabaster, and on it are the effigies of a man, his wife, and five children, all kneeling; the family arms; and a Latin inscription; and, on a brass plate fixed on his grave-stone, some quaint, but expressive lines.

The tomb of his son is inscribed:

Here lies the body of John Evelyn, Esq. of this place, second son of Richard Evelyn, Esq. who, having served the publick in several

employments, of which that of Commissioner of the Privy Seal in the reign of King James the Second was most honourable, and perpetuated his fame by far more lasting monuments than those of stone or brass, his learned and useful works, fell asleep the 27th day of February, 1705-6, being the 86th year of his age, in full hope of a glorious resurrection through faith in Jesus Christ. Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he learnt (as himself asserted) this truth, which pursuant to his intention, is here declared; that all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety.

What follows, relates only to his family connections, A similar tomb, at the head of the former, is inscribed ;

Mary Evelyn the best daughter, wife, and mother; the most accomplished of women; beloved, esteemed, admired, and regretted, by all that knew her; is deposited in this stone coffin according to her own desire, as near as could be to her dear husband John Evelyn, with whom she lived almost threescore years, and survived not quite three, dying at London the 9th of February, 1708-9, in the 74th year of her age.

Tanhurst is a very pleasantly situated house, the property of William Philip Perrin, Esq. who is the owner also of *Leith Hill Place*, and *Parkhurst* in the parish of Abinger.

The *Tower* on the celebrated *Leith Hill*, by much the highest ground in the county, is likewise the property of this gentleman, who has greatly contributed to its preservation, and, by adding several feet to its height, rendered it still more conspicuous as a sea-mark than previously. Richard Hull, Esq. to whom *Leith Hill Place* formerly belonged, erected this building, and fitted up a handsome room in it, from which the prospect is most extensive.

Abinger Hammer is a hamlet in the parish of ABINGER, and is so called from its having been the

site of an iron-hammer mill, which remained till of late years.

EWHURST, adjoining westward, is supposed to take its name from an unusual number of *yews*, with which, it is probable, the *hurst*, or woodland of this neighbourhood formerly abounded: at present, however, oaks appear to thrive most luxuriantly in the soil. In this parish, just where it borders upon Shire, Abinger, and Ockley, is a large camp, called *Holm-bury*, conjectured to be a Roman work. It stands on the eastern declivity of a considerable eminence; is of extremely irregular form; has two entrances, one near the north-west and another near the south-east angle; and is fortified with a double trench, except on the east, south, and south-west, where the precipice rendered this unnecessary, and where therefore it has only a single one. It is about two miles from the Stane Street, and about as far in a straight line west of the camp called Anstie-bury.

The manor of GOMSHALL, or, as it was anciently written, GUM-SELE, is supposed by Manning to be the remainder of a larger manor of that name, which in former times included also Shire, Albury, and Weston. But the village is now only a hamlet in the parish of Shire.

Tower Hill, anciently called *East Gunsele*, or *Gunsele Tower Hill*, is a mansion on our left as we proceed through the hamlet; and was formerly surrounded by a moat, long since filled up. It is the property of Wm. Bray, of Shire, Esq. by whose grandfather and father it was almost entirely rebuilt. This gentleman is a lineal descendant from Sir Edward Bray, of Vachery, in Cranley, who, in the reign of Edward VI. purchased this moiety of the manor of Sir Edmund Walsingham;

it having been granted to the latter at the Dissolution, and having before that period been part of the possessions of the *Abbey of St. Mary of Graces*, situated near the Tower of London, from which it derives its name.

West Gunsele, or *Gunsele Netley*, modernised into *Netley Place*, is seen on the right, deriving its name from having, previously to the Dissolution, belonged to the *Abbey of Leteley*, or *Neteley*, in Northamptonshire, as did the other moiety of the manor to the Abbey on Tower Hill. E. S. Lomax, Esq. is the present owner, and has made large plantations on the hill immediately behind the house, which is also of his own erection.

One of the manors in SHIRE was given by Henry VII. to Sir Reginald Bray, of whom Holinshed speaks as "a verie father of his country; and for his high wisdom, and singular love to justice well worthie to beare that title;" and adds, "that if any thing had beene donne amisse contrarie to law and equite, he would, after an humble sort, plainelie blame the king, and give him good advertisement that he should not onlie reform the same, but also be more circumspect in any other the like case." He filled many honourable offices under this sovereign; and, in the chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and Henry the Seventh's, at Westminster, the design of which latter is attributed to him, has left lasting monuments of his liberality and taste in the polite arts. William Bray, Esq. the present proprietor, resides at *High House*; and has not only most judiciously improved the domain, by plantations on an extensive scale, but has by purchase re-united the manor of *Shire Eboracum*, (or *Eborum*) so named from

its having been the property of the Dukes of York, to the possessions of his ancestors. This gentleman, who is Fellow and Treasurer of the Antiquarian Society, was the indefatigable editor of the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey,' begun by the late Rev. Owen Manning, of Godalming; but little more than a third part of this voluminous work was completed at the death of the latter.

Before we reach *Albury Downs*, which command an extensive and delightful prospect from a spot called Newland Corner, *Albury Park* appears on the left, late the seat of Samuel Thornton, Esq. who considerably altered and improved the house and grounds, but purchased in 1811 of that gentleman by — Wall, Esq. and in 1820, by H. Drummond, Esq. the present proprietor. The mansion is elegant; its front adorned with eight coupled Ionic columns, supporting a handsome pediment. The park, formerly more extensive, still comprises 250 acres, and is finely wooded; it particularly abounds in stately chesnut trees.

ALBURY is supposed to be the site of some ancient work of note, and from thence to derive its name of *Ald*, that is, *Old-Bury*. Aubrey says, that on *Blackheath*, which is within this parish, is the toft of a Roman temple, the foundations of which, in his time, were as high as the banks by which it was surrounded; but that about 1670, these foundations were dug up for the sake of the stone and brick of which they were composed; while that many Roman tiles, ornamented with angular mouldings, with several coins of the same nation, were discovered in various parts of the heath. Mr. Bray visited the spot in 1803, and describes it as at a small distance from the road to Cranley, marked by a

square bank, 22 yards on each side, covered with short grass instead of the heath which surrounds it. This, the latter gentleman informs us, is in the middle of a square piece of ground, 220 yards on each side, just ten times the size of the site of the building, containing ten acres, on the west side of which is a double bank and ditch, perfect. From this, on the north and south sides of the inclosure, a single bank runs eastward, but there is none on the east side. On digging into the banks, they were found to be full of fragments of Roman tiles, amongst which was part of a stag's horn, and a piece of a small urn.

CHILWORTH, or ST. MARTHA'S ON THE HILL, is a small parish, west of Albury, lying on the side and at the foot of the range of hills which extend from Farnham into Kent, and its church occupying a very conspicuous site on an eminence rising out of the midst of the valley.

This *Church*, or *Chapel*, as it is generally called, is evidently of great antiquity, and was probably one of the three mentioned in Domesday as attached to the manor of Bramley. Its benefice was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Newark in 1262; from which time, it is likely, the edifice began to fall into decay, through the neglect of the monks; as was usually the case with such churches, as were unconditionally (or, as the phrase was, *pleno jure*) appropriated to their use; the repairs being in such cases left to their honesty and discretion, and no separate provision made for the purpose. So early as May 1463, symptoms of its dilapidated state appear in the Register of Bishop Wainflete; in which he states that "40 days indulgence were granted to such as should resort to it on account of devotion, prayer, pilgrimage, or offering; and should there say Pater-nos-

ter, the Angels' Salvation, and Apostles' Creed; or should contribute, bequeath, or otherwise assign any thing towards the maintenance, repair, or rebuilding of the same."* From the same account we learn, that this church or chapel was dedicated to St. Martha, and all holy martyrs, and that the hill on which it is situated was called Martyrs' Hill. From these names, it seems probable that the building was erected as a chantry over the graves of some christians who suffered on the spot; and this supposition is the more reasonable, as it is unlikely that an edifice intended for the ordinary services of religion should have been reared upon a site so difficult of access, and consequently so inconvenient for the parishioners: the conjecture is also farther confirmed by the Bishop's indulgence above mentioned to such as should go thither on *pilgrimage*. From the remains of the building, its former, and most probably its original dimensions, may be traced. Its form was that of a cross; and the materials with which it was rudely constructed, flints, and unwrought stones, mixed with mortar of a very adhesive and durable kind. The west end has a circular arch, plainly repaired at a comparatively recent period, to prevent its entire demolition by the hand of Time; and above this is the appearance of another arch, of similar form and dimensions. On the east side of the south transept, are the remains of a handsome Gothic window, but filled up; and in the north transept appears a low door with a circular arch. No regular style of architecture is visible in the building. The nave is roofless, and in a most ruinous state; but the choir and transept, being kept in repair, are used for divine service by the inhabi-

* Reg. I. p. 2. f. 76. b.

tants of Chilworth, who live in the valley at the foot of the hill, where there is an extensive range of *Gunpowder Mills*. On Catherine Hill, as mentioned under Guildford, is a chapel in a similar but less elevated situation.

EXCURSION III.

From Guildford, through Godalming, Haslemere, Frensham, Farnham, Bagshot, Egham, and Chertsey, to Weybridge.

GODALMING, on the Wey, is a small manufacturing town for silk and worsted, for stockings, gloves, &c. and has some paper and other mills upon the river. It is 34 miles distant from London; consists of one principal street, intersected by several less considerable ones; and in 1811 possessed 672 houses, with 3,543 inhabitants.

The town is incorporated, having received a charter from Queen Elizabeth, in virtue of which it is governed by a warden and eight assistants. It has also a weekly market; and two fairs, one held on the 13th of February, and the other on the 10th of July.

The *Bridge* was erected and opened for general use in 1783. Previously, the bridge at this place "belonged to the lord of the manor, who shut it against carriages of every description except in time of flood; but in 1782, an act of Parliament was obtained to make it a county bridge, with the consent of Mr. Molyneux, the then proprietor." The structure now standing was in consequence then built.

The *Church* will be chiefly noticed by the topographer and antiquary, on account of its containing a memorial to the Rev. Mr. Manning, the county historian. He is however interred in the church-yard, where appears the following epitaph:—

This stone
is erected as a token of that respect and esteem
so justly due to the Memory of the distinguishedly
worthy Man whose remains are deposited here,
The Rev. OWEN MANNING,
B. D. Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Peperbarrow,
Vicar of this Parish upwards of 37 years;
also F. R. S. and F. S. A.
He departed this life the 9th of September, 1801,
in the 81st year of his age.
All his professional duties were discharged with
great Punctuality and Efficacy; and his
Deportment through life was an amiable Example
Of that rectitude of conduct and universal Benevolence
so perfectly consistent with those evangelical Truths
which he had so long, so rationally, and so forcibly
impressed upon his Auditors.

Of this gentleman a contemporary work makes the following rather interesting mention. “Mr. Manning was the son of Mr. Owen Manning of Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton, where he was born. He was educated at Queen’s College, Cambridge, and whilst at the University fell sick of the small-pox, and was supposed to be dead. His body was laid out for interment; when his father, who was at Cambridge, went again into the room, and, without seeing any cause for hope, said: ‘I will give my poor boy another chance.’ At the same time he raised him up: the motion instantly produced signs of life: proper means were employed, and he was restored to his friends and

the world. In 1760, Dr. Thomas, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the prebend of Milton Ecclesia, in the cathedral of Lincoln: in 1763, he was presented by Dr. Greene, Dean of Salisbury, to the vicarage of Godalming; and in 1769, by Viscount Middleton, to the rectory of Peperharrow. In 1767, he was elected F. R. S. and, in 1770, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He expressly forbade his family to erect any monument for him: but such was the esteem in which he was held by his parishioners, that some of the principal of them erected a tablet (above mentioned) to his memory in the church; and some private friends placed the head-stone and inscription in the churchyard. He married Catharine, daughter of Mr. Peacock of Huntingdon, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. She survived him: and for her benefit the materials which he had collected for a History of Surrey were arranged for the press (with great additions) by William Bray, Esq. of Shire.

The church also contains an inscription, in gold letters, "to the memory of Nathaniel Godbold, Esq. inventor and proprietor of that excellent medicine, the *Vegetable Balsam*, for the cure of consumptions and asthmas. He departed this life the 17th day of December, 1799, aged 69 years."

At PEPERHARROW, east of Godalming, is *Peperharrow Park*, the magnificent seat of Viscount Middleton. It stands on a little eminence, sloping down to the Wey, which intersects the finely wooded park in its way from Farnham to Godalming. Here are many pictures by the first masters; with several original portraits; among which are, the first Lord Middleton, two members of the Brodrick family, the Emperor

Charles V. (by Titian,) Bishop Burnet, &c. The house was begun by the late Lord Middleton, but completed by the present nobleman.

Northward of the last mentioned place, is a neat seat called *Puttenham Priory*, standing in a parish of the same name.

HASLEMERE, on the skirts of the county, where it adjoins Sussex, is a borough town, which has sent two members to Parliament from time immemorial. It has also a market on Wednesdays, and a yearly fair, granted by Richard II. to be held 'on the eve and of the day festival of the Holy Rood.'

Haslemere being only a chapelry to Godalming, its place of public worship is a *Chapel*, which is a small building at the north end of the town, with a small square tower and five bells. The east window has some painted glass: the subjects of which are, St. Paul's Vision, with the words, *Saul, Saul, quid persequeris me?*—Adam and Eve at the Forbidden Tree; the Resurrection; the Ark; the Virgin, Child, and Joseph at Bethlehem; and the four Evangelists.

The *Church* of FRENSHAM is remarkable as containing in its vestry, a huge *copper cauldron*, which has excited the disquisitions of even learned antiquaries, and respecting the origin of which there have been great differences of opinion. Some have maintained that it must have been brought here from Waverley Abbey (which we shall presently notice) at the Dissolution; but Salmon replies, that "the great cauldron which lay in the vestry beyond the memory of man, was no more brought thither from Waverley, than, as report goes, by the fairies. It need not raise any man's wonder for what use it was, there having been many in

England, till very lately, to be seen; as well as very large spits, which were given for the entertainment of the parish at the weddings of poor maids: so in some places a sum of money was charged on lands for them; and a house for them to dwell in a year after marriage. If these utensils of hospitality, which drew the neighbourhood to contribute upon so laudable an occasion, had committed treason as the property of a convent, they had not been too heavy to be carried off.* Perhaps the fact of a stone coffin, now in the porch of the same church, having been really brought from Waverley, occasioned the idea of a similar appropriation to the monks of the mighty cauldron.

Frensham Great Pond is a large piece of water, three miles in circumference, in the same parish. During the winter, it is greatly frequented by wild-fowl.

The remains of the Abbey of Waverley, (which lie to the right, approaching Farnham,) Mr. Frederic Shoberl remarked to be "overgrown with venerable ivy, extending in detached portions over a surface of three or four acres. The elegance with which the buildings were finished, renders it a matter of regret that the greater part of them should have been pulled down for the materials, by the Coldhams and Mr. Child, while proprietors of the estate. The ruins of the great church prove that it must have been a spacious and magnificent structure: at present only part of the south aisle remains, with the corner-stone of the chancel, or tower. In the middle of the nave is a stone coffin, with black and yellow tesserae, and farther eastward another, with a cross fleuri. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloisters, are also standing, as was in the last century,

* Salmon's Antiq. of Surrey.

a large handsome chapel, and the hall, with a range of low slender pillars in the middle. In the memory of persons yet living, the windows contained a considerable quantity of painted glass, which has been gradually destroyed, and suffered to go to decay. Stone coffins and other sepulchral remains have frequently been dug up near the ruins; and in 1731 were found, in a stone loculus, two leaden dishes soldered together, containing a human heart well preserved in pickle, supposed to be that of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, which, on his decease at Farnham, in 1238, was buried here."

The existing *Waverley Abbey* is a modern seat near these ruins, the residence of John Thompson, Esq. It has a centre, ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order and wings; and there is a double flight of steps to the principal entrance.

The old monastic foundation, in a charming situation on the banks of the Wey, the writer just quoted informs us, "was the first Cistercian convent in England. It was founded in 1128, by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester; and first inhabited by an abbot and 12 monks, from a foreign house, called *Eleemosyna*. The founder, by his charter, granted them all the land of *Waverley* for ever, with its appurtenances: also two acres of meadow at *Helested*, (*Elstead*,) with free pannage for their hogs in the woods of *Farnham*: likewise wood for their house, both for fuel and other necessary uses. These and other benefactions were confirmed by the King, and by the bull of Pope Eugene III., which farther exempted them from the payment of tithes, and declared all such excommunicated as should molest, or unjustly take any thing from them.

From the Annals of Waverley* it appears, that, at one time, about the end of the twelfth century, there were in this abbey 70 monks, and 120 converts. From its low situation, it was several times exposed to violent inundations. In 1203, so great a famine prevailed in this part of England, that the monks were forced to repair to other religious houses for subsistence; but in the same year William de Bradwater began the foundation of the new church. In 1210, King John raised so severe a persecution against the monks of the Cistercian order, that the abbot of this house was obliged to withdraw secretly by night, the religious were dispersed, and the convent was plundered and left desolate. In 1278, the new church was finished, and consecrated by Nicholas de Ely, Bishop of Winchester, who treated most munificently all who resorted thither, and was, in 1280, interred in that edifice. The annals terminate with the year 1292. At the Dissolution, the clear annual revenues of this establishment were estimated at £174 8s. 3d. and, in 28 Henry VIII., the site of the abbey and all its possessions were granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the household, and soon afterwards created Earl of Southampton. The estate has since passed through many hands, and was purchased by the present proprietor of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart. who is said to have expended £4000 in improvements at this place."

Moor Park, contiguous to Waverley, was originally the seat of that celebrated statesman, Sir William Temple; and his secretary, Swift, here for some time resided, and here contracted his well-known attachment to *Stella*—

* Gale's Hist. Angl. Scrip. Vol. II.

who appears to have been worthy of a better heart than he had it in his power to bestow.

The park is not large, but possesses some unusually interesting scenery. The house is an edifice of considerable size, but nowise remarkable in an architectural point of view. Under the sun-dial in the garden, opposite to a window at which he was fond of contemplating the beauties of the surrounding scene, the heart of Sir William Temple was, by his own desire, interred in a silver box.

Towards the southernmost extremity of the park, half way down the side of a wooded hill, is a remarkable cavern, called *Mother Ludlam's Hole*; a place which, as we are told by Grose, "derives its name from a popular story, which makes it formerly the residence of a white witch, called Mother Ludlam, or Ludlow; not one of those malevolent beings mentioned in the *Dæmonologiæ*, a repetition of whose pranks, as chronicled by Glanvil, Baxter, and Cotton Mather, erects the hair, and closes the circle of the listening rustics' round the village fire:—this old lady neither killed hogs, rode on broomsticks, nor made children vomit nails and crooked pins; crimes for which many an old woman has been sentenced to death by judges, who, however they may be vilified in this sceptical age, thereby certainly cleared themselves from the imputation of being wizards, or conjurors. On the contrary, Mother Ludlam, instead of injuring, when properly invoked, kindly assisted her poor neighbours in their necessities; by lending them such culinary utensils and household furniture as they wanted on particular occasions. The business was thus transacted;—the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned three times round, and

thrice repeated aloud, Pray, good Mother Ludlam, lend me such a thing, (naming the utensil) and I will return it within two days. He or she then retired, and, coming again the next morning, found at the entrance the requested moveable. This intercourse continued a long time; till once, a person not returning a large *cauldron* at the stipulated time, Madam Ludlam was so irritated at this want of punctuality, that she refused to take it back when afterwards left at the cavern; and from that time to this has not accommodated any one with the most trifling loan. The story adds, that the cauldron was carried to Waverley Abbey; and, after the dissolution of that monastery, deposited in Frensham church:" the truth of which legend has been already sufficiently canvassed.)

This singular grotto appears to have been hewn out of the sand-stone rock; the floor is paved, and has a channel along the centre of a small stream of clear water, which issues from the bottom of the cave. The greatest height of the excavation may be about 12 feet, and its breadth 20; but at the distance of a few feet from the entrance it becomes so low and narrow as to be passable only by a person crawling on hands and knees. Its depth is doubtless considerable, but it has been much exaggerated by vulgar report. Its course is not straight forward; but at some distance from the mouth it turns to the left. Two stone benches, placed one on each side, according to the agreeable antiquity just mentioned, "seem to invite the visitor to that meditation for which this place is so admirably calculated. The gloomy and uncertain depth of the receding grotto, the gentle murmurs of the rill, and the beauty of the prospect seen through

the dark arched entrance, shagged with weeds, and the roots of trees, seem to conspire to excite solemn contemplation, and to fill the soul with a rapturous admiration of the great Creator."

FARNHAM, which gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, is a pretty considerable-sized country-town, containing, in 1811, 527 houses, and 2,911 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its *hops*, which grow in great abundance round the place, and find their great annual mart at Weyhill fair. The peculiar source from whence these hops originally acquired their celebrity, is a point as to which, says Stevenson,* I could learn no facts or circumstances which would lead even to a probable or distant conjecture.

Though not incorporated, Farnham is governed by 12 masters or burgesses, out of whose number two bailiffs are annually chosen. These magistrates, who act under the Bishop of Winchester, (as lord of the manor and of the hundred of Farnham) to whom they pay an acknowledgement of 12d. per annum, receive the profits of the fairs and markets, and hold every three weeks a court, which has power to try and determine all actions under the amount of 40 shillings. In the 4th and 5th of Edward II. this place returned members to Parliament; but, it seems likely, was one of those towns, which, considering this privilege a burden, prayed to be relieved from it, and were relieved accordingly.

There are three fairs, held annually upon Holy Thursday, June 4th, and November 13th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The market, formerly one

* Survey of Agric. of Surrey.

of the greatest marts for corn in the south of England, is kept on Thursdays; but previously to the reign of John, *Sunday* is known to have been, as in the case anciently of several other towns, the market-day.

Farnham Castle is one of the residences belonging to the see of Winchester. Its site is a hill, on the north side of the principal street: its figure quadrangular, built of brick, embattled, and covered with stucco, with the exception of the tower at the west end. Here are some fine paintings, and an uncommonly good library.

The edifice originally here erected was raised by Henry le Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. In 1216, Louis, the Dauphin of France, and the English Barons who sided with him, obtained possession of it; and Henry III. afterwards completely effected its demolition. Being rebuilt, however, in far more than its pristine strength and grandeur, and fortified with strong walls and towers, and a deep moat, it became a post of importance during the troubles of the reign of Charles I. and was at first garrisoned for the king by Sir John Denham, high sheriff of the county. Sir William Waller became its master, for the parliament, in 1642; and, after injuring it severely in the siege, blew it up, on obtaining possession, with gunpowder; but, even this being thought insufficient, the Commons, six years afterwards, gave orders that it should be more thoroughly dismantled, and rendered wholly incapable of future defence. Upon the Restoration, Dr. Morley, then Bishop of Winchester, found the expence of £8000 necessary to its repair and re-construction in the style it now displays; and it is altogether an edifice, it may be ob-

served, which gives proof of the liberality, much more than of the taste or judgment of that prelate.

The ruined *Keep* of the ancient structure still remains contiguous. It appears neither to have been large or substantial: but the whole is still surrounded with a strong wall of stone, at whose base is a moat, now dry, and planted with oaks. Grose, who gives a view of this keep in his *Antiquities*, tells us, that, in 1761, a flight of stairs led to what was the first story of the building, where there was a kind of platform, elevated about 20 feet from the ground: and that the remains of some chimney-pieces in the ruins of the towers which formerly flanked the angles were then still visible from this spot. The general figure appears to have been a hexagon.

A pleasant and spacious *Park* adjoins Farnham Castle, prettily intersected by the Loddon, a stream which takes its rise in the vicinity.

The *Church* of this place is large, and seems to have been erected towards the close of the fifteenth, or at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The tower is very strong-built, and has a small turret at each angle. There is also a good altar-piece, whose subject is the twelve apostles; and there are several handsome monuments. This church was formerly only a chapel of ease to Waverley Abbey.

The *Market-House* is neat: it was originally erected at the private expence of an individual inhabitant, of the name of Clarke, as the tradition of the town reports.

There are also a *Free-School*, and a well-regulated and exemplarily conducted *Charity-School*.

Nicholas de Farnham, physician to Henry III., and successively Bishop of Chester and of Durham, was a

native of this place. He had an extraordinary reputation for learning, and had studied physic at Bologna, Paris, and Oxford. He died in 1257; but his fame long survived him in his works, which are however now completely forgotten.

BAGSHOT was anciently a lordship belonging to the crown, and had a mansion and a park to which James I. and Charles I. were accustomed to resort, to enjoy the pleasures of the chace.

Bagshot Park is now the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester: the house is not remarkable; but the park itself is three miles in circumference.

Bagshot Heath is a waste of very great extent, which feeds large numbers of sheep and cows, besides providing fuel to the neighbouring inhabitants. The mutton here raised is much prized; for, though small, the flavour is remarkably fine.

EGHAM, situated at the angle of the county, near the Thames, is a large and thriving village, deriving great advantages, from its being placed on the great thoroughfare from London to the western and southern parts of the kingdom: from this latter circumstance it derives its unusual number of *Inns*, many of which are highly respectable.

In 1811, this village contained 519 houses, and 2,823 inhabitants. It consists of a single street, which, however, is nearly a mile in length.

On the north side of this street, a range of *Alms-houses* present an appearance of neatness and comfort not frequently seen in buildings of that description. They were founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strobe, merchant of London, for six men and six women, who

must each be 60 years of age, and have been parishioners of Egham 20 years without receiving parochial relief. The education of 20 poor boys, natives of Egham, is also provided for; together with a house for the master, occupying the centre of the building, who has also an annual salary of £40 with an allowance for an assistant.

Another alms-house for five poor women, was founded here by Sir John Denham, a Baron of the Exchequer, the father of the poet of that name, and who, with his two wives, lies interred in the *Church*.

This last-named edifice commands no respect by its external appearance; but it may probably boast of rather considerable antiquity. The monument of Sir John Denham, just mentioned, is at the east end of the chancel: and there is also a monument to John de Rutherwick, abbot of Chertsey.

Runnymede (more properly *Runningmead*, being said to have derived its present name from the *Races* annually held upon it on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September) lies to the north of Egham, not far from the Thames. This mead will indeed "ever be celebrated in the history of this country, as the spot where the assembled barons, in 1215, compelled King John, who had in vain resorted to the most criminal prevarications, to grant what is emphatically called *MAGNA CHARTA*, the *great charter* of the liberties of Britons. Here his consent was extorted; but the treaty is said to have been actually signed on an island in the Thames, still called *Charter Island*, and included in the parish of Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire. In memory of this foundation of the glorious fabric of British freedom, a plan, patronized by some of the most distinguished

political characters, was a few years since proposed for the erection of a pillar in this celebrated mead; but for some reason or other (truly it were hard to find a *reason*) it has been relinquished by the projectors.

Approaching *Cooper's Hill*, (to the west of Egham) there may be few so little poetical as not to feel a momentary inspiration of the Muse, and, with Pope, be ready to exclaim:—

Bear me, oh! bear me, to sequestered scenes,
To bowery mazes and surrounding greens;
To Thames's bank, which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where the Muses sport on *Cooper's Hill*.
(On *Cooper's Hill* eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain or while Thames shall flow.)
I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove;
Led by the sound I rove from shade to shade,
By godlike poets venerable made:
Here his first lays majestic DENHAM sung,
Here the last numbers flowed from Cowley's tongue.

The proprietor of *Kingswood Lodge*, situated on the hill, has placed a seat on the identical spot whence Sir John Denham, the bard by Pope thus justly commended, surveyed the various beauties of that enchanting scenery, on which his verses have conferred immortality.

“*Cooper's Hill*,” said Dr. Johnson, “is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the inventor of a species of composition that may be termed local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments

as may be supplied by historical retrospection, or incidental meditation. To trace a new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise; and its praise is yet more, when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. The digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments sometimes such as will not bear a rigorous enquiry."—An ingenious, but perhaps yet more fastidious critic has observed, that "Cooper's Hill, the professed subject of this piece, is not mentioned by name: it serves like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects." There may be a great deal of justice in all these various observations; but still, Cooper's Hill is a poem that will ever please every genuine lover of poetry, and will render the "*stand of the telescope*" venerated by all such in an equal degree.

CHERTSEY is the principal, and indeed only *market* town of the hundred which derives from it its name.

Chertsey is known to have existed as early as the Saxon times; and from the appellation given it by Bede, *Ceroti Insula*, it would appear to have been then surrounded by the Thames, on whose bank it is now situated.

It is 22 miles south-west from the metropolis; and, in 1811, contained 421 houses, and 3,629 inhabitants.

The market-day is Wednesday: it is usually well-supplied and attended. There are four annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle: they are held on the first Monday in Lent, on May 4th, August 6th, and September 25th.

Of *Chertsey Abbey*, once so extensive, and long

holding such large possessions, some small remains of walls are now alone visible. An edifice was erected on its site by Sir Nicholas Carew, master of the buckhounds to Charles II., which, the *Magna Britannia** says, "was built out of the ruins of the great abbey, of which nothing then remained standing but some of the outer walls." This, which was a handsome building, was pulled down about 10 years back: but a barn is yet standing, which formed a part of its offices, and was evidently constructed with the stones taken from the ancient monastery.

The monastery itself was founded in 666, by Frithwold, Governor of Surrey under Wulphar, king of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. Being destroyed by the Danes in one of their piratical incursions, the abbey was rebuilt, in the tenth century, by King Edgar, who conferred upon it many privileges. The abbot is said, by some writers, to have had a seat in Parliament, as one of the 29 abbots and priors who held of the king *per Baroniam*; but others assert that, though he was esteemed a baron, he did not sit in Parliament. Salmon says "he was a kind of little prince hereabouts, whose lands, and parcels of land, were as endless to enumerate, as it would be the possessors who have held them since the Dissolution." The unhappy Henry VI. was at first buried in the church attached to this abbey: but his remains were afterwards removed from hence by Henry VII. to Windsor.

Richard I., by charter, granted the entire hundred of Chertsey, (thence called *Godley*, i. e. *God's-ley*, from being church land) with its jurisdiction and privilege, to the abbot and convent of this foundation, with ex-

* Vol. V. p. 359.

emptions from the authority of the sheriff, or any other officer of the crown. In the 7th and 8th of Edward I., however, Almeric de Cancellis, then sheriff, refused to allow the abbot to exercise his jurisdiction in the return of the writs; and, on complaint being made, the king confirmed the privileges given in the former grant. In the 9th of Edward II. the abbot of Chertsey is said to have possessed two parts of this jurisdiction, and the abbot of Westminster the remaining third. Agreeably to the ancient grant, the sheriff of the county has no authority within this hundred, but directs his writs to the bailiff of it, who is appointed for life by letters-patent from the Exchequer.

The *Church*, a handsome and spacious structure, was rebuilt in 1804, with the exception of the chancel, in consequence of the older building having become ruinous. The whole affords a very fair specimen of the style called modern-gothic.

A good *Market-House*, in the high street, near the church, has been yet more recently erected.

The *Charity-School*, for clothing and educating 25 boys and 25 girls, was founded in 1725, by Sir William Perkins.

Of *Alms-Houses*, there are five, founded by different persons, and by them intrusted to the superintendence of the parish officers.

Porch House, once the residence of the poet Cowley, is now the property of Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of the city of London. A small part of the old structure is still carefully preserved; but much of the present house, together with great improvements in the grounds, originated with the present proprietor.

Chertsey Bridge is a very handsome erection, begun

by Brown, of Richmond, in 1783, and finished, two years subsequently, from the designs of James Payne, Esq. of Says, in this neighbourhood. It crosses the Thames to Littleton, in Middlesex; and was built, of Purbeck stone, at the joint expence of the two counties.

Skrine's *Rivers of Great Britain** gives the following just description of *St. Ann's Hill*, which is situated at about a mile's distance from this town.—“*St. Ann's Hill* starts up abruptly on the south-west of Chertsey. The lower parts of it are clothed with wood, but the ridge is almost level after it gets above the enclosures, presenting a delightfully verdant walk to the neighbourhood, and terminating in two venerable elms, where the descent is almost perpendicular into the plain. The prospect here is more happily marked than at Harrow, yet wonderfully extensive, except towards the south and west, where the bluff point of *Cooper's Hill* excludes the view of Windsor, and the bare ridges of *Bagshot Heath* circumscribe the horizon. On the east, the *Surrey Downs* appear, well ranged behind the nearer heathy ridge of *St. George's hills*; and, with the eminences of *Norwood*, *Sydenham*, and the more distant summit of *Shooter's Hill*, in Kent, together with those of *Highgate*, *Hampstead*, *Bushy*, and *Harrow*, in Middlesex, form the outline of that immense plain, in which the dome of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the lofty pile of *Westminster Abbey*, enveloped in perpetual smoke, mark the proud position of the metropolis of England, surrounded by a numerous tribe of villages, and a most abundant population. The Thames here shows itself to great advantage,

* Pp. 353, 4.

making a bold sweep to approach Chertsey Bridge, and intersecting the plain with its various meanders."

The late Right Hon. Charles James Fox had a seat on the south side of this hill, the grounds of which still exhibit the marks of his refined taste in the improvements he introduced.

Monk's Grove, a neat mansion, the property of Lord Montford, is also seated on the declivity of this hill. There are remains of a cell, or chapel, in a grove attached to this residence, which was a work of the monks of Chertsey. A spring, now received into a basin about 12 feet square near this building, was, in the times of superstition, supposed to be possessed of supernatural virtues.

Lyne Grove is a delightfully situated house upon an adjacent hill, the property of — Ross, Esq.

Botleys, the seat of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. stands about a mile from the last mentioned. The mansion here is elegant; and the grounds are ornamented with a fine piece of water, and beautifully wooded.

The grounds of *Woburn Farm*, the residence of Sir John St. Aubyn, are diversified by a pleasing canal, connecting with the river Wey. These grounds were originally laid out by Philip Southcote, Esq. thus apostrophised by Mason, in his '*English Garden*;'—

On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
Could'st give ennobling beauties: decked by thee,
The simple *farm* eclipsed the garden's pride,
Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art.

Southcote was the inventor of the *Ferme ornée*.

Ottershaw is a handsome stone mansion, the resi-

dence of James Bine, Esq. but originally erected by Sir Thomas Sewell, many years Master of the Rolls. It is not far distant from Woburn Farm, just mentioned.

Near to where the Wey falls into the Thamés, stands WEYBRIDGE, whose appellation is derived from its situation on the first-mentioned river.

Holstein House, in this considerable village, takes its name from having been the occasional residence of a Prince of Holstein, while in England: it is now a printing-office, in which that business is carried on to a considerable extent.

Oatlands, which is in Weybridge parish, "was relinquished (says Mr. Shoberl) to Henry VIII. by the family of Rede, in exchange for the manor of Tunbridge in this county. It was occasionally visited by Queen Elizabeth: and Anne, consort of James I. here built a room called the silk-worm room. Charles the First, in the second year of his reign, settled this place on his Queen, Henrietta Maria, for her life. His youngest son, called in his cradle Henry of Oatlands, was born here in 1640, in the house which, Fuller says, was taken down to the ground when he wrote. This mansion stood in a low situation near the present kitchen-garden, and was destroyed in the time of the Usurpation, except some apartments inhabited by one of the Earls of Dorset, and the silk-worm room, above-mentioned, then the gardener's chamber. The park also was thrown open. Many foundations of buildings are to be traced on the spot where the house stood, especially when it is sown with corn. At the Restoration, the Queen-Mother was again put into possession of Oatlands in its dilapidated state, and after her death, Charles II. granted a lease of the estate to the Earl of

St. Alban's. It came next into the possession of Sir Edward Herbert, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas under James II., whose fortunes he followed: and his interest in this estate being forfeited by his attainder, William III. granted the fee-simple to his brother Arthur, who had been bred to the sea, and for his services created Earl of Torrington. Dying without issue, in 1716, he devised his possessions to Henry, Earl of Lincoln. George, son and heir of this nobleman, formed the gardens about the year 1725, and probably built the house, which, at his death, devolved to his brother Henry. The latter married Catherine, daughter of Henry Pelham Esq. and niece to the Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, who having no child, obtained a patent, creating him Duke of Newcastle under Line, with remainder to the Earl, his nephew. He accordingly acceded to this dignity in 1768, and fixed his residence at Oatlands; enlarged the park, and made considerable plantations.

At the foot of the terrace, is a large piece of water, formed by springs which rise in it. The Thames is not seen, and Walton Bridge, which terminates the view that way, seeming to be placed across this water, causes it to appear like a branch of the river or rather like the river itself. On the side of the hill, between the house and the kitchen-garden, rise some springs, which are formed into a small piece of water: by the side of it, the late Duke of Newcastle constructed a *Grotto*, divided into three apartments: the outside is of a white stone full of perforations, perhaps the abode of fish, or some species of marine animals, but whence brought is not known. The sides and roof are encrusted with shells and petrifications. In one of the rooms is

a bath, supplied by a small spring dripping through the rock; at the end of it is a copy of the Venus de Medicis, as if going to bathe. In one of the windows are the arms of Cecil, with many quarterings, encircled by the garter and motto. Over this is a room encrusted in like manner. On the side of the park next Walton is an arch, probably brought from the old house, on which is this inscription: *Henricus comes de Lincoln hunc arcum, opus Ignatii Jones, vetustate corruptum, restituit.*

The owners of Oatlands had long held the manors and parks of Byfleet and Weybridge by leases from the Crown. His Royal Highness the Duke of York purchased of the Duke of Newcastle the estate of Oatlands, and what was held under the crown leases. He also bought the late General Cornwall's house and estate in Byfleet, Mr. Paine's house, called Brooklands, in this parish, and other lands here, and in Byfleet and Walton. In 1800, two acts were passed for inclosing the open common fields, wastes, &c. in Walton on Thames and Weybridge; under which acts, the Duke obtained by allotments and purchases about 1000 acres of the wastes, so that the domain now comprises about 3000 acres. The park of Oatlands contains 300, and that of Byfleet 600. Part of the park is in the parish of Walton, and part in Weybridge, the house being in the latter, but some of the offices in the former.

The mansion was burned down while the Duke of York was in Flanders, in 1793. The fire broke out in the night, by what accident was never discovered, and the late Duchess and her servants escaped with some difficulty. A new house was erected, of which Holland was the architect; and, in 1804, an act was passed for

enabling his late Majesty to grant to the Duke of York for an adequate consideration the inheritance of so much of this domain as was held of the crown.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, with its neighbourhood, possesses many objects of interest, and their description may close this Excursion.

The *Church* contains several memorials worthy attention. Among these is a monument, in marble, by Roubilliac, for Richard Viscount Shannon, field-marshal, and commander in chief of the army in Ireland, who died in 1740. It is a magnificent piece of workmanship, erected by Lord Shannon's only daughter, Grace, Countess of Middlesex.

An inscription in the chancel, for William Lilly, the celebrated astrologer, is as follows:—

Ne oblivione conteretur urna Gulielmi Lillii,
Astrologi peritissimi qui fatis cessit Vto
idus Junii anno Christo Juliano MDCLXXXI,
Hoc illi posuit amoris monumentum Elias
Ashmole Armiger.

In the chancel also, as a writer before quoted notices, are preserved several brass plates, which serve to record a very singular feat of activity. That they were once laid over a grave-stone is evident, but in what part of the church is not known. John Selwyn, the person represented on one of these plates, with his wife and 11 children, in a praying posture, and on the other seated on the back of a stag, holding by one of the animal's horns with his left hand, and with his right plunging a sword into its neck, was, as appears by the black-letter inscription, under keeper of the park at Oatlands, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the bugle-horn, the in-

signia of his office, is apparent in both figures. This man, according to tradition, which seems from the concurrent testimony of the monument to be well founded, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of all which he exhibited in the park, before the Queen, at a grand stag-hunt; at which attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chace, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag, both running at the same time with their utmost speed, and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, guided him with it towards the Queen, and when near her, plunged it into his throat, so that the stag fell dead at her feet.*

Some Roman works are to be seen in the parish of Walton on Thames. *Cæsar's Camp*, on St. George's Hill, is an oblong, with a trench running down to Oatlands. This, Mr. Manning thought, was but an outpost to the great camp at Oatlands, where, he was informed that the latter might be plainly traced before the Earl of Lincoln, in the reign of George II. levelled the ground, and took in the present park. The flat of the common before it was inclosed some years back, between the camp and Oatlands park, was called Camp Close. A great bank and ditch ran from the camp down to Oatlands.

Cæsar is supposed to have passed the Thames, in pursuit of Cassibelaunus, at *Coway Stakes*, in this parish; on which occasion, tradition says, the Britons placed sharp stakes in the river to obstruct the passage of their enemy, which Bede speaks of as remaining in

* Antiq. Rep. 1807. Vol. I. p. 1. where an Engraving of the brass plates is also given.

his time. Geoffrey of Monmouth also makes mention of them. From Cæsar himself, however, nothing more can be gathered, than that he led his army by the most direct way to the territories of Cassibelaunus, which lay upon the Thames, and were divided by that river, from the maritime states at about 80 miles' distance from the sea, and that the river was fordable only in that one place where he passed it.

But these statements of the Roman general may be thought to point sufficiently to this spot; and the testimonies of ancient writers relative to the stakes, appear to have been confirmed by modern discoveries. In 1807, Mr. Bray was told by a fisherman, who has lived here and known the river all his life, that at this place he has weighed up several stakes of the size of his thigh, about six feet long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe. The boats sometimes run against them. The late Earl of Sandwich used to come to Shepperton to fish, and gave him half a guinea a piece for some of these stakes. There are none in any other part of the river that he ever heard of. One still remains which they have not been able to weigh: it is visible when the water is clear, and his net has been caught and torn by it. His tradition is, that they formed part of a bridge built by Julius Cæsar, and he describes them to have stood about four feet apart, in two rows, running across the river, about nine feet asunder. It has been observed, that in this situation they would not impede the passage of an enemy who should ford it; but Geoffrey of Monmouth says, that they were placed to prevent the passage of Cæsar's ships."

The celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole, informed

Aubrey, that the old current of the Thames had been changed here, and that part of Middlesex opposite to this place was formerly in Surrey, from which it had been divided 2 or 300 years before, when a church was swallowed up by the water. And an old man of 75 acknowledged to Mr. Bray, that he had "heard that Shepperton church was carried away by the water, and the present church built in a new place; but when this happened he could not tell. That the current has been in some degree diverted, seems actually to be the fact; as there is a piece of land on the Surrey side, which is part of the parish of Shepperton in Middlesex; but there is none on the other side which is deemed part of any Surrey parish. This piece of land, called *Coway*, lies near Walton Bridge, and contains between eight and nine acres, and is used by the inhabitants of Shepperton only. Another meadow, directly opposite to Shepperton Point, on the Surrey side, containing between five and six acres, is also part of the same parish.

Pain's Hill, mentioned under Kingston, is in the parish of Walton-on-Thames. The grounds here, comprehending 213 acres, were laid out by the Hon. Charles Hamilton, in such a manner, by happily availing himself of the inequalities of the surface, as to produce a surprisingly-delightful effect. The buildings are besides judiciously placed; and a large piece of water, contrived to be supplied from the river Mole, although that river runs considerably *beneath* it, adds to the beauty of a scene, of which a great part was once barren heath. "There may be scenes," observes one writer when describing this seat, where Nature has done more for herself; but in no place that

I ever saw has so much been done for Nature as at Pain's Hill. The beauty and unexpected variety of the scene, the happy situation, elegant structure, and judicious form, of the buildings; the flourishing state, uncommon diversity, and contrasted groupage of the trees, and the contrivance of the water, will not fail to awaken the most pleasing sensations."

Speaking of Pain's Hill, and observing that Whately distinguishes three kinds of gardens—the garden which connects itself with a park—the ornamented farm—and the forest, or savage garden—Horace Walpole remarks that he has not sufficiently discriminated the third: "I mean that kind of Alpine scenery, (he continues,) composed almost wholly of pines and firs, a few birch, and such trees as assimilate with a savage and mountainous country. Mr. Charles Hamilton, at Pain's Hill, has in my opinion, given a perfect example of this mode in the utmost boundary of his garden. All is great, and foreign, and rude; the walks seem not designed, but cut through the wood of pines; and the style of the whole is so grand, and conducted with so serious an air of wild and uncultivated extent, that when you look down on this seeming forest, you are amazed to find it contain only a few acres."

Among the attractions which Mr. Hamilton provided here, were a *Temple of Bacchus*, together with a fine colossal statue of that heathen deity in its interior, with busts of Roman emperors, &c.; and a beautiful *Grotto*, decorated with the finest spars. Mr. H. liberally permitted visitants to this charming domain, and even allowed the use of small chairs drawn by ponies, which were provided at the inns at Cobham. B. B. Hopkins, Esq. purchased the estate of the proprietor towards the

decline of life in the latter: and erected a larger house than the original on the brow of a hill which rises from the Mole. This latter mansion has a handsome aspect: the centre of the front, facing the river, is adorned with a pediment supported by columns. On the death of Mr. Hopkins, Pain's Hill was again disposed of, and from that period admission to view its beauties has been denied the public.

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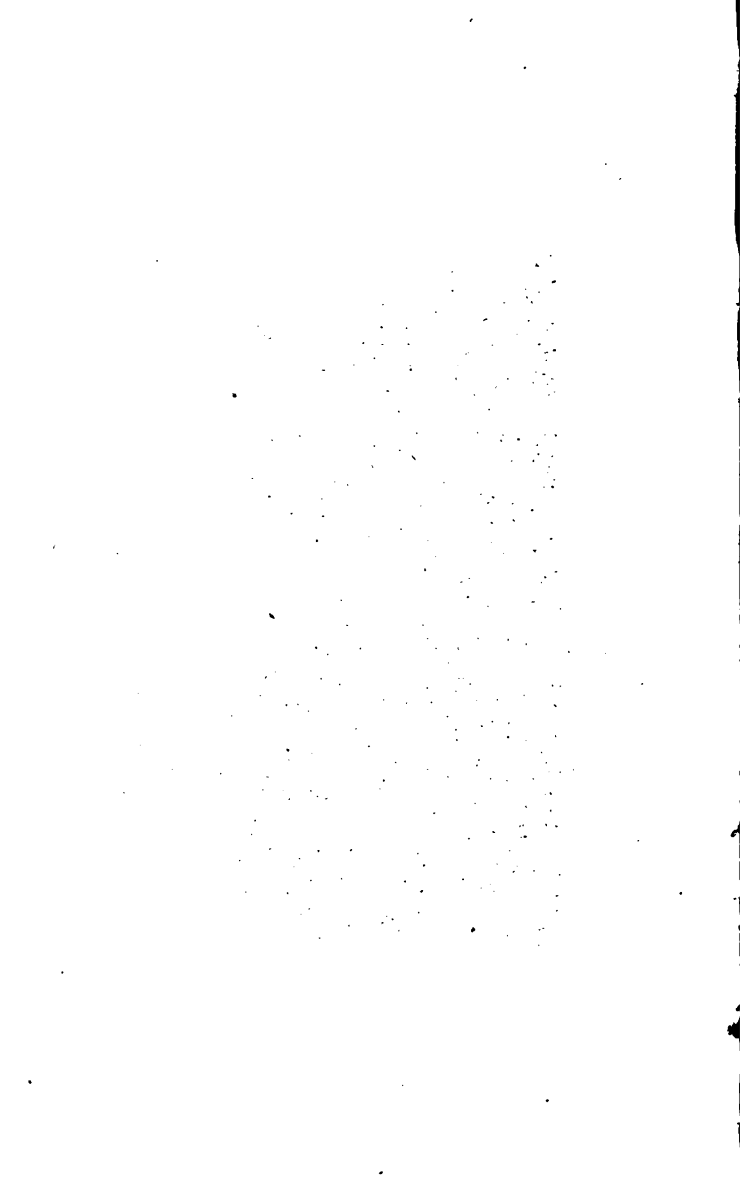
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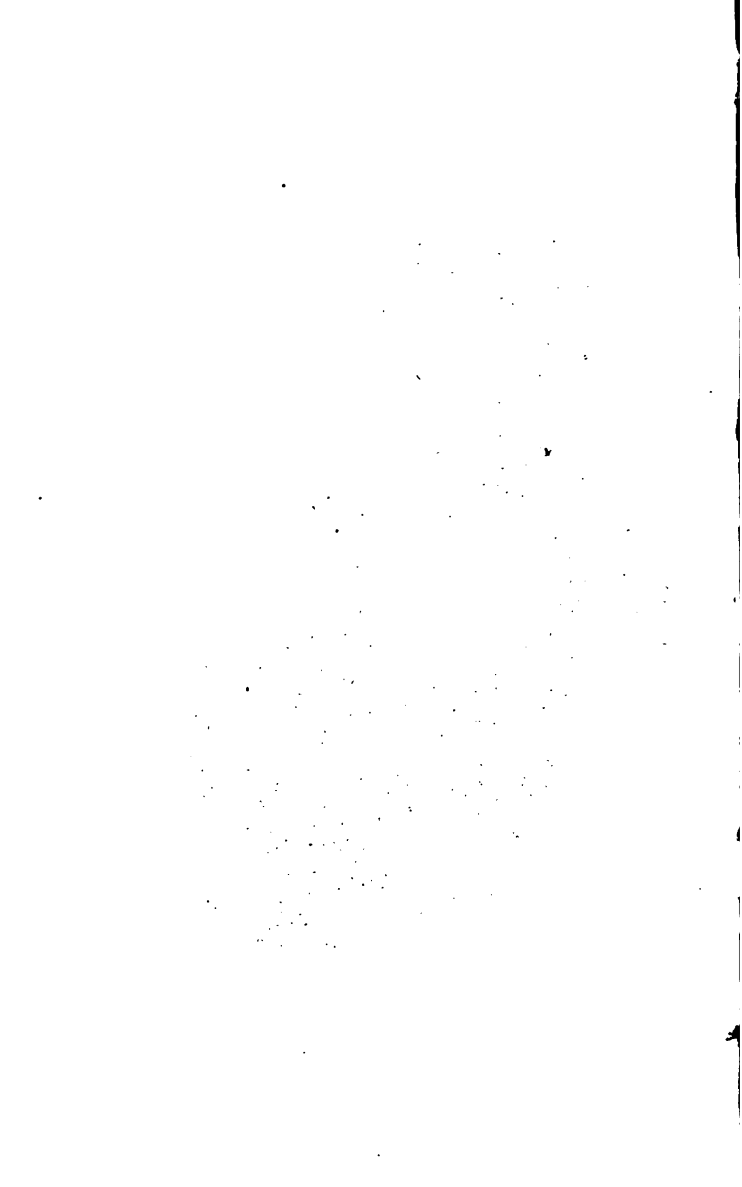
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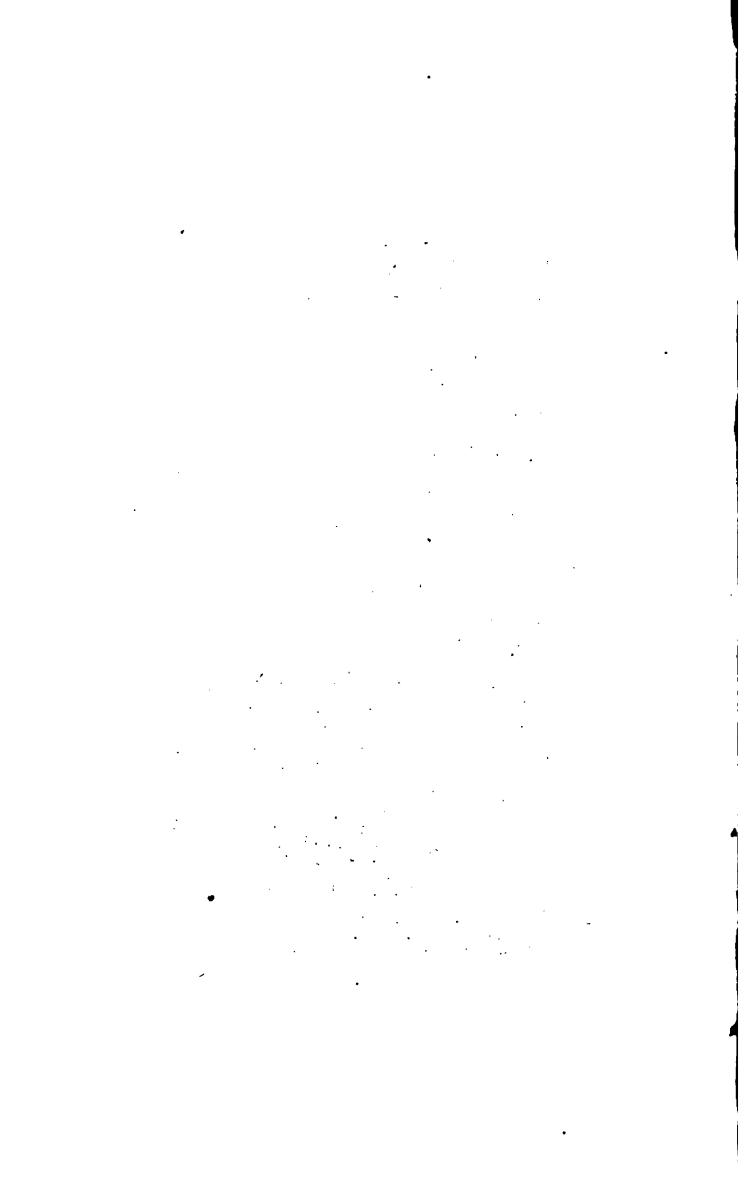


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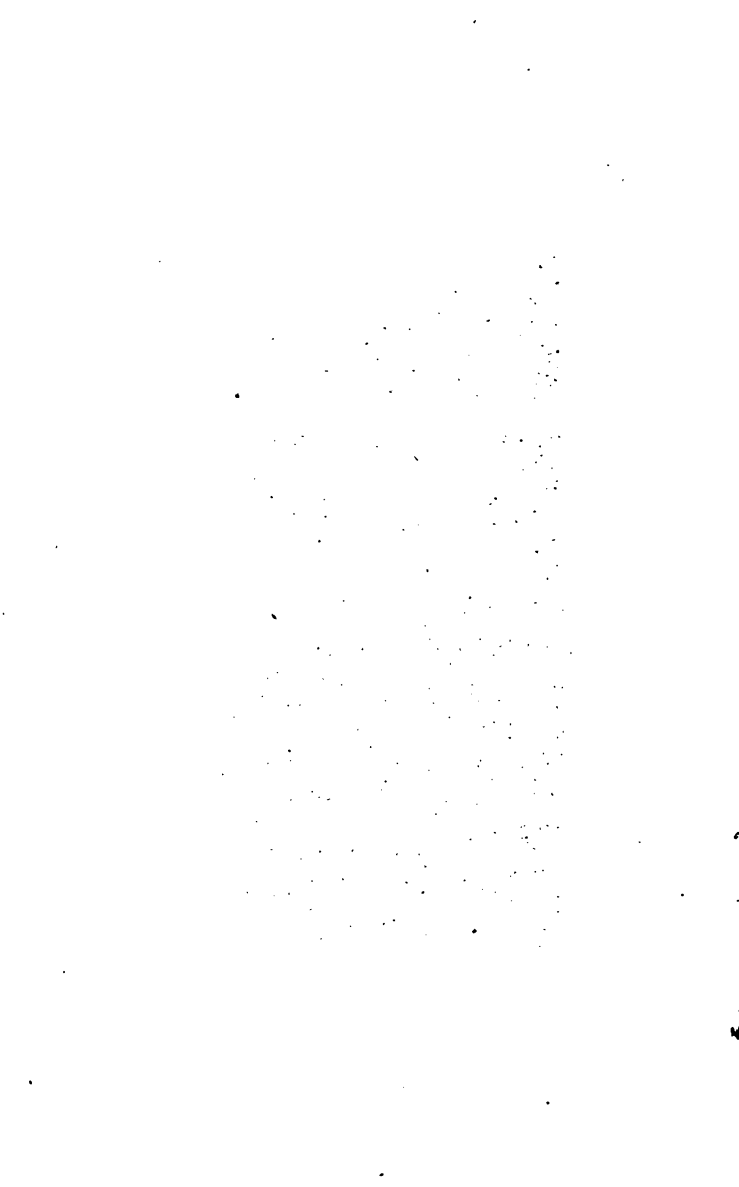




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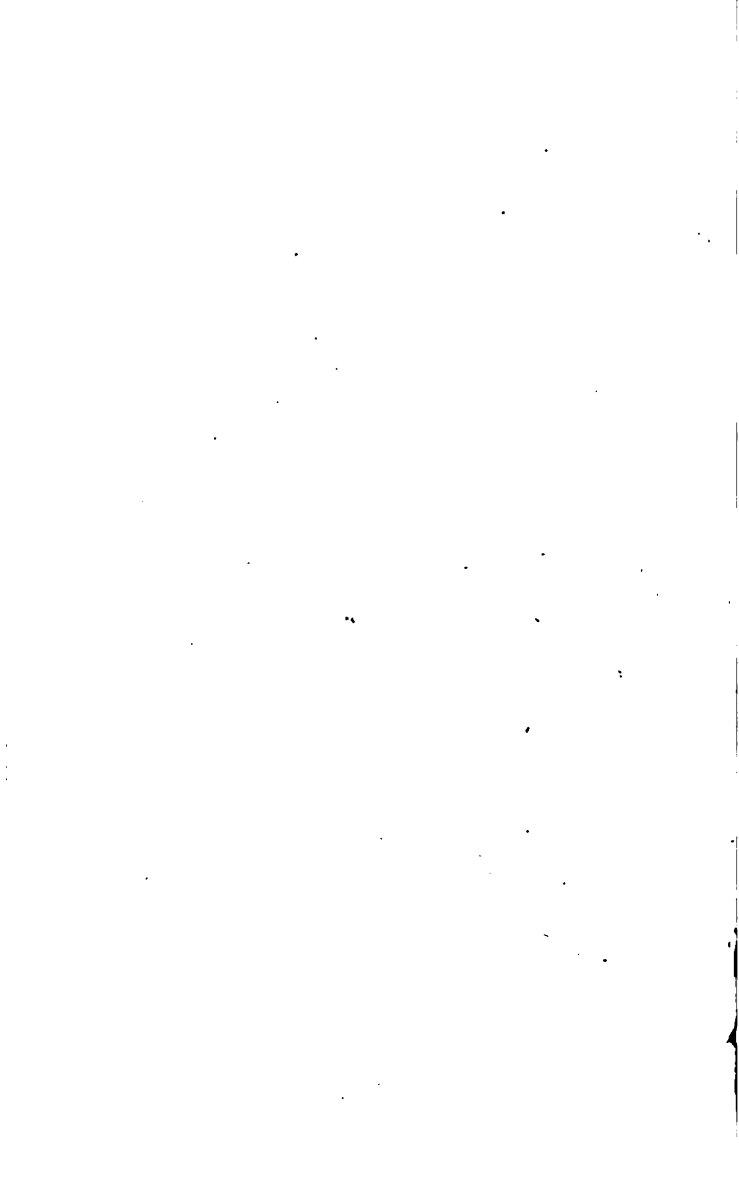




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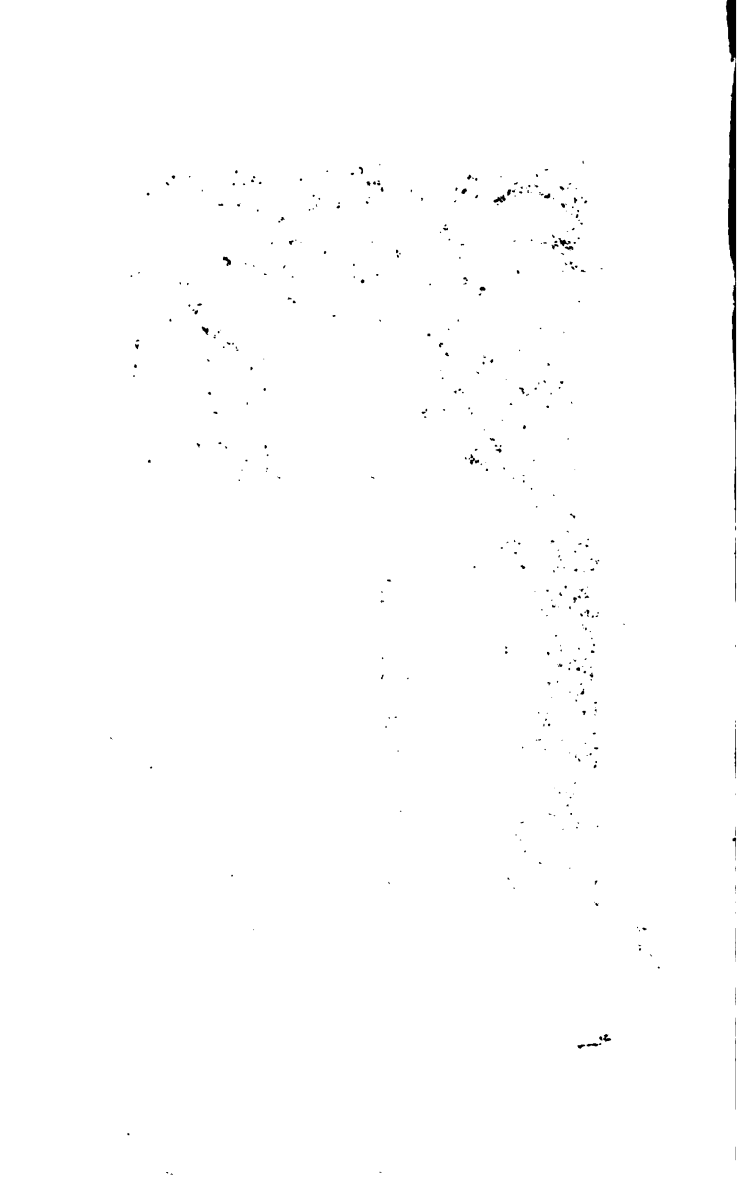
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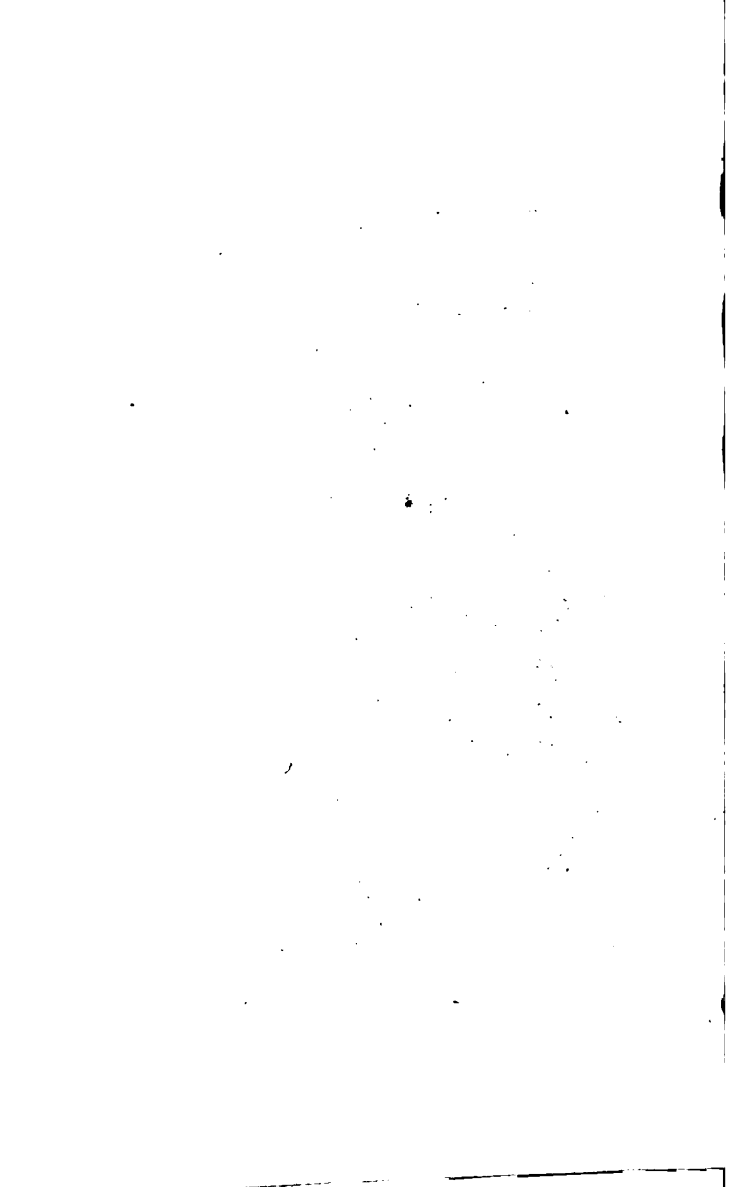
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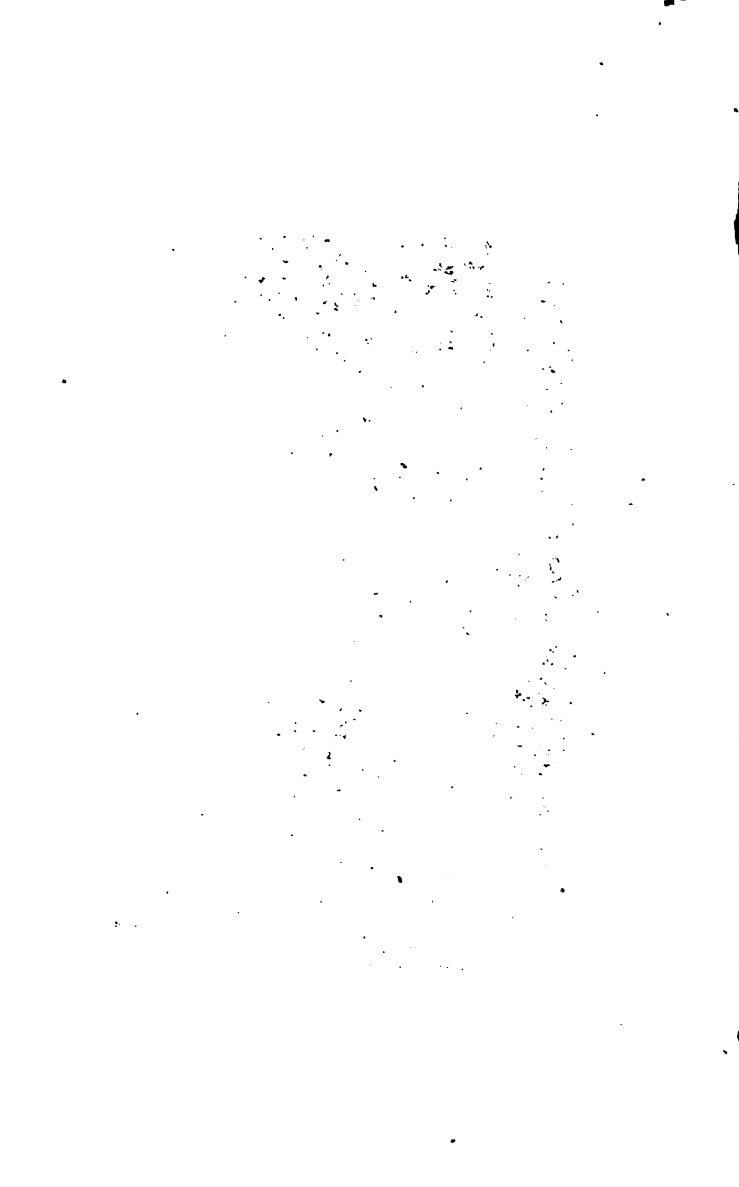


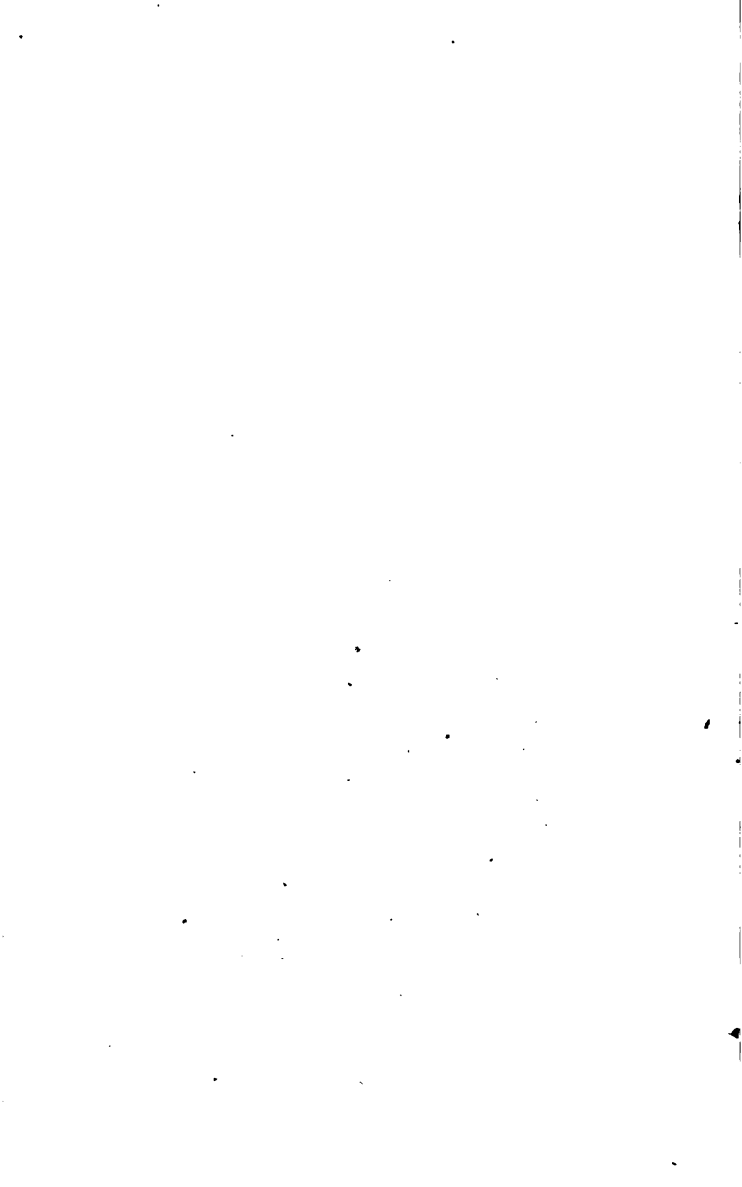


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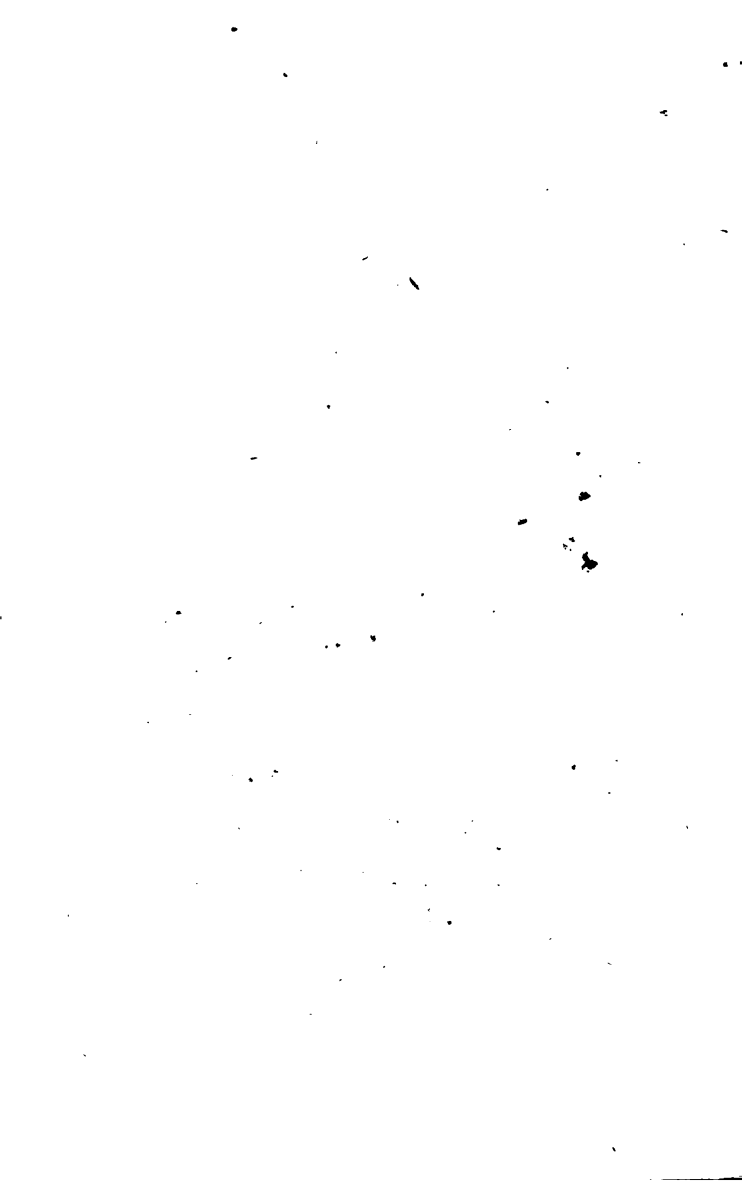




A view of the Richmond Bridge, Surrey, from the river.

RICHMOND BRIDGE, SURREY.

A view of the Richmond Bridge, Surrey, from the river.







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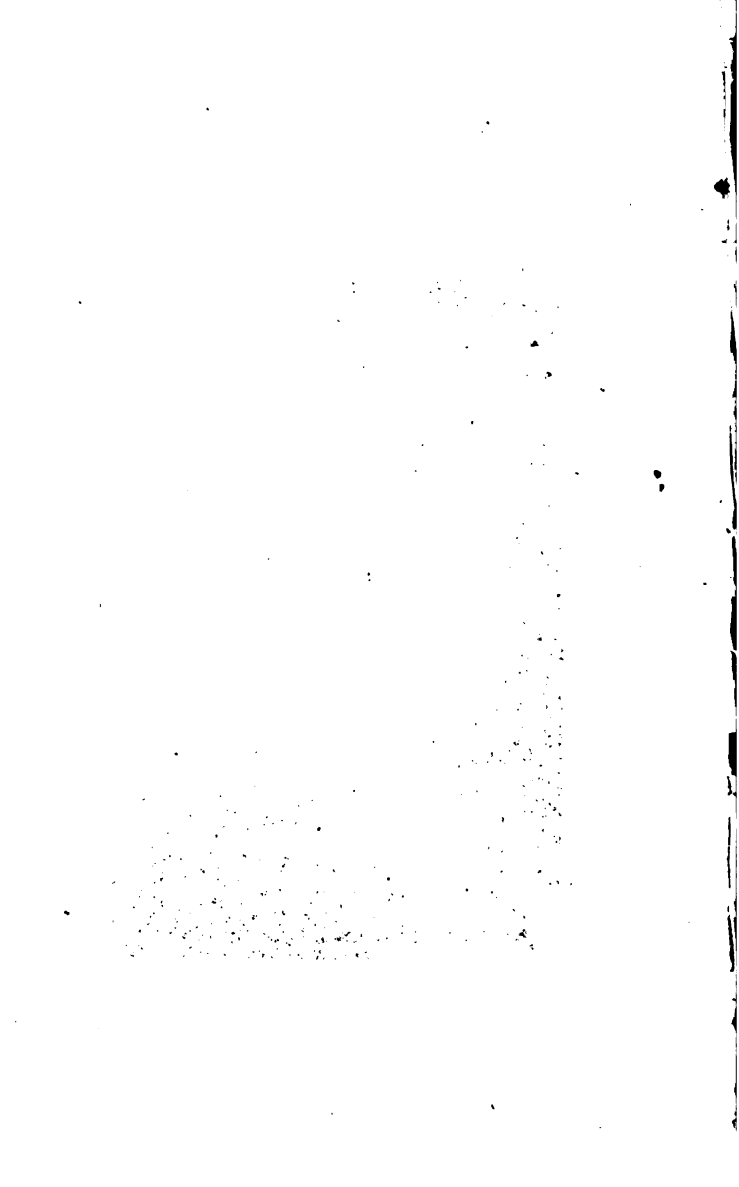




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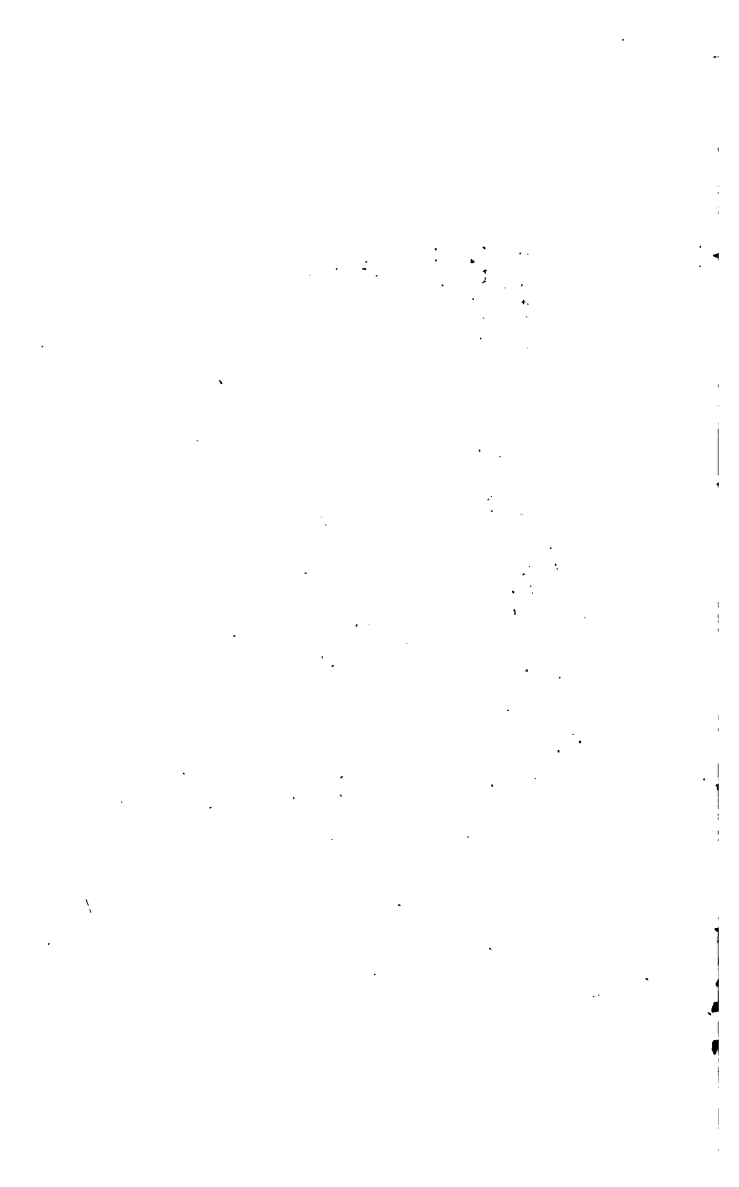


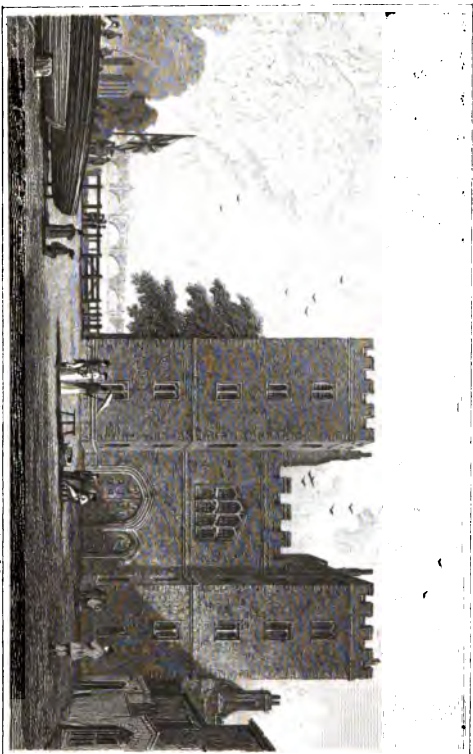


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SURREY.





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Entrance to
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The Seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
STREET.





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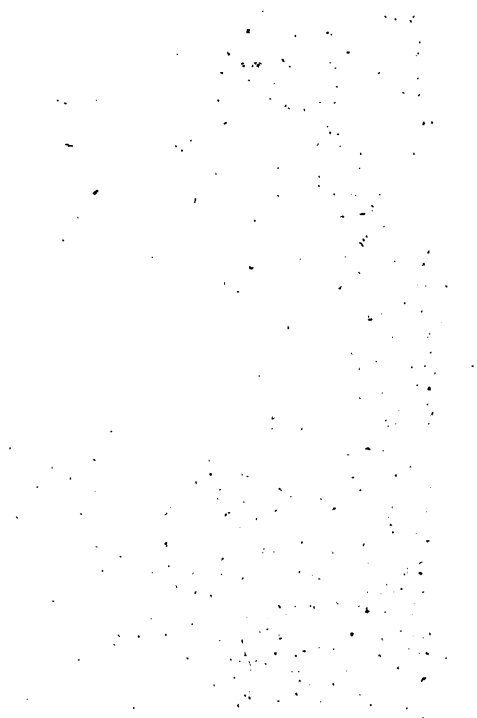
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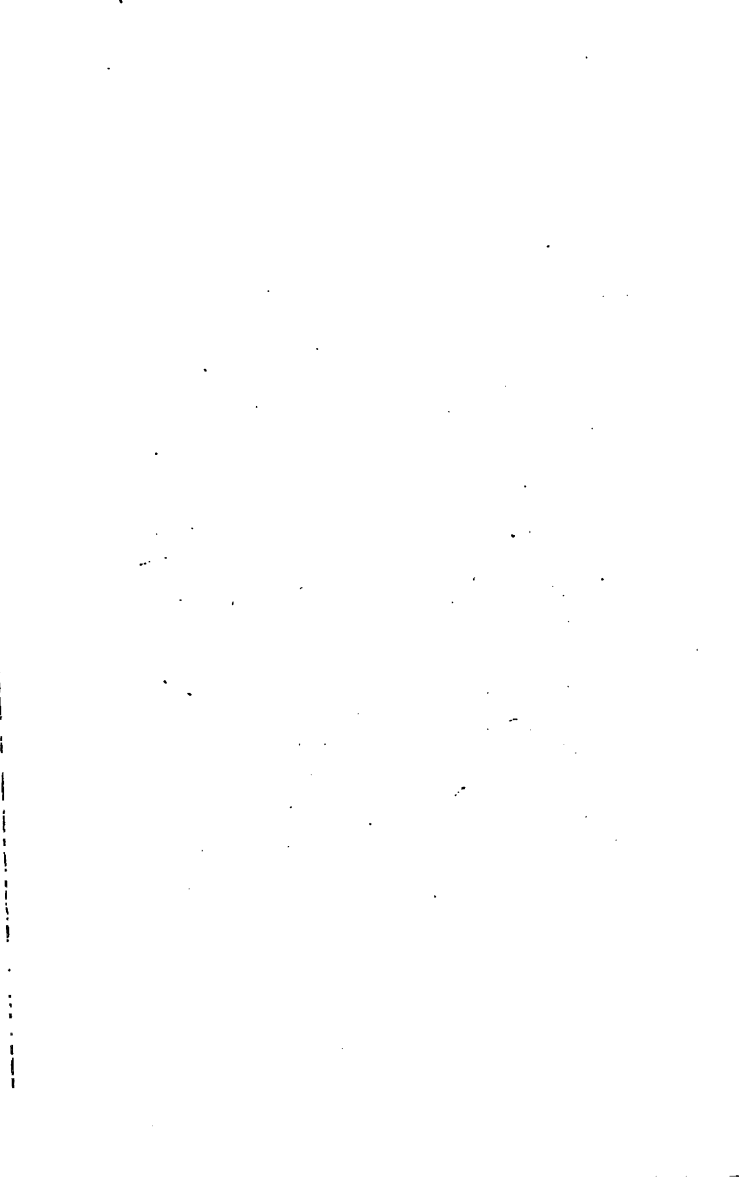


A View of the Temple of the Muses, as it appeared in the time of the Romans.

STURGEON GENERAL PAIRIE.

The Seat of the Harrison Boy.

STURGEON.







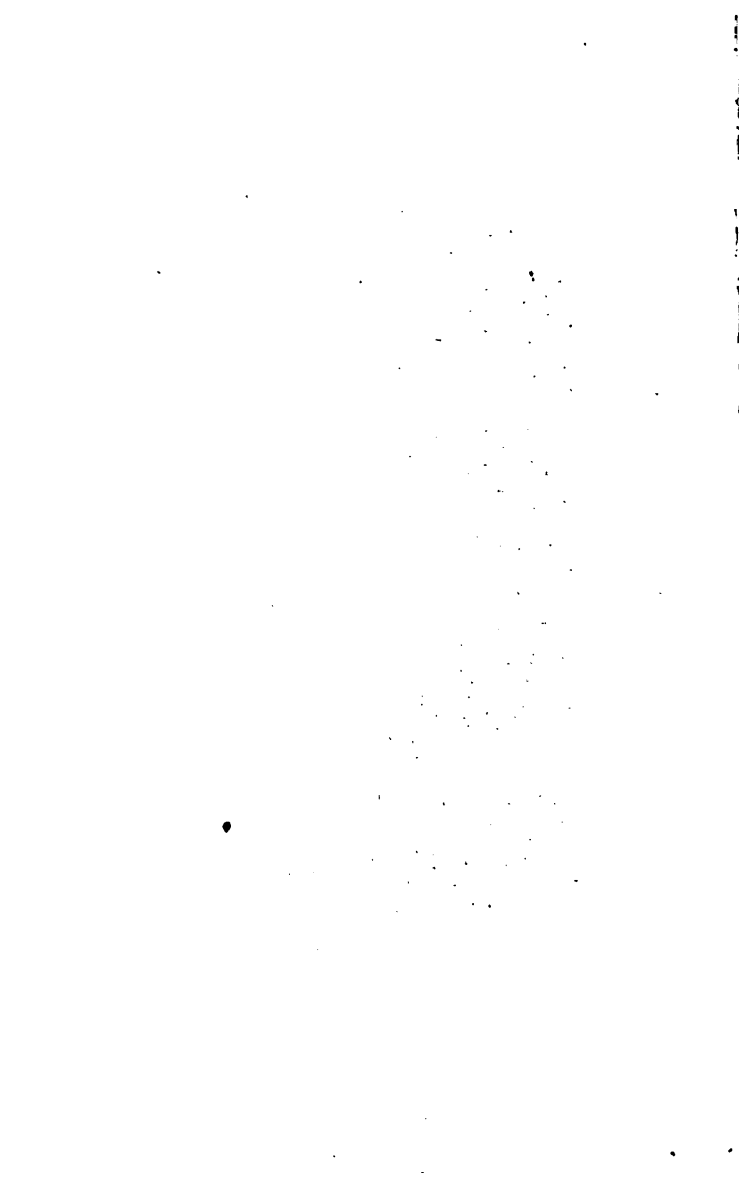
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Widney College.

SURREY.







View of the harbor from the lighthouse, looking towards the city of Seattle.

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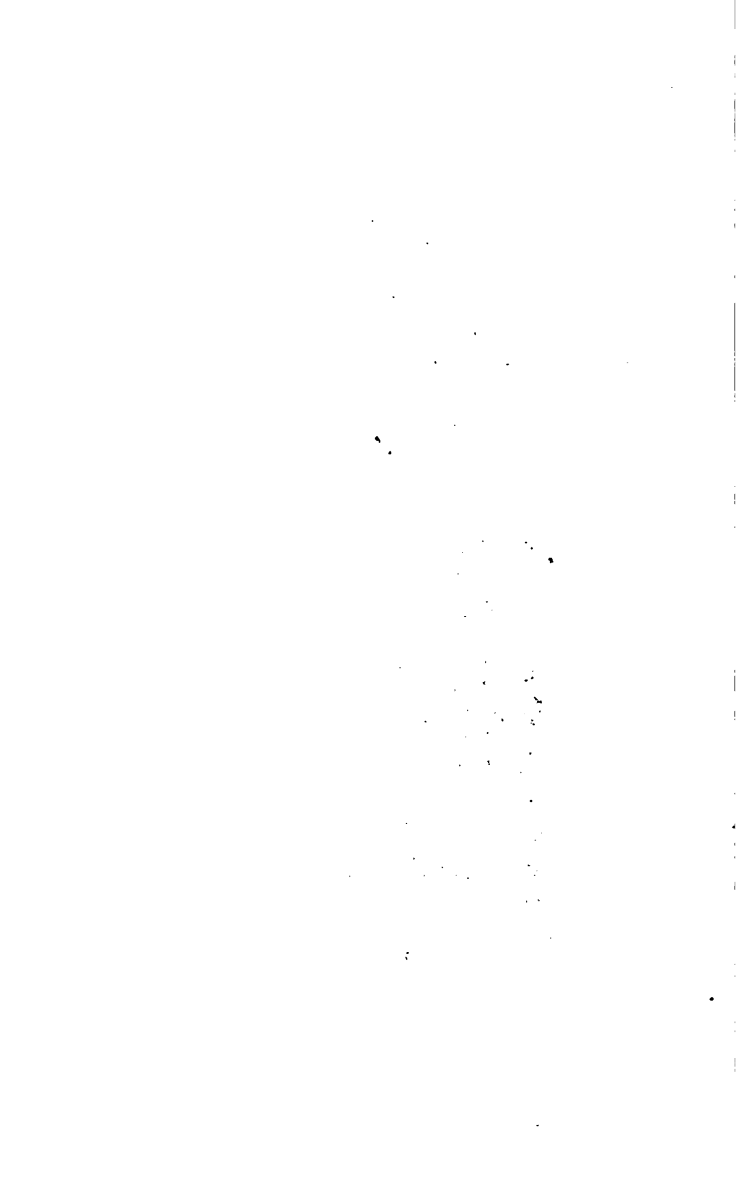




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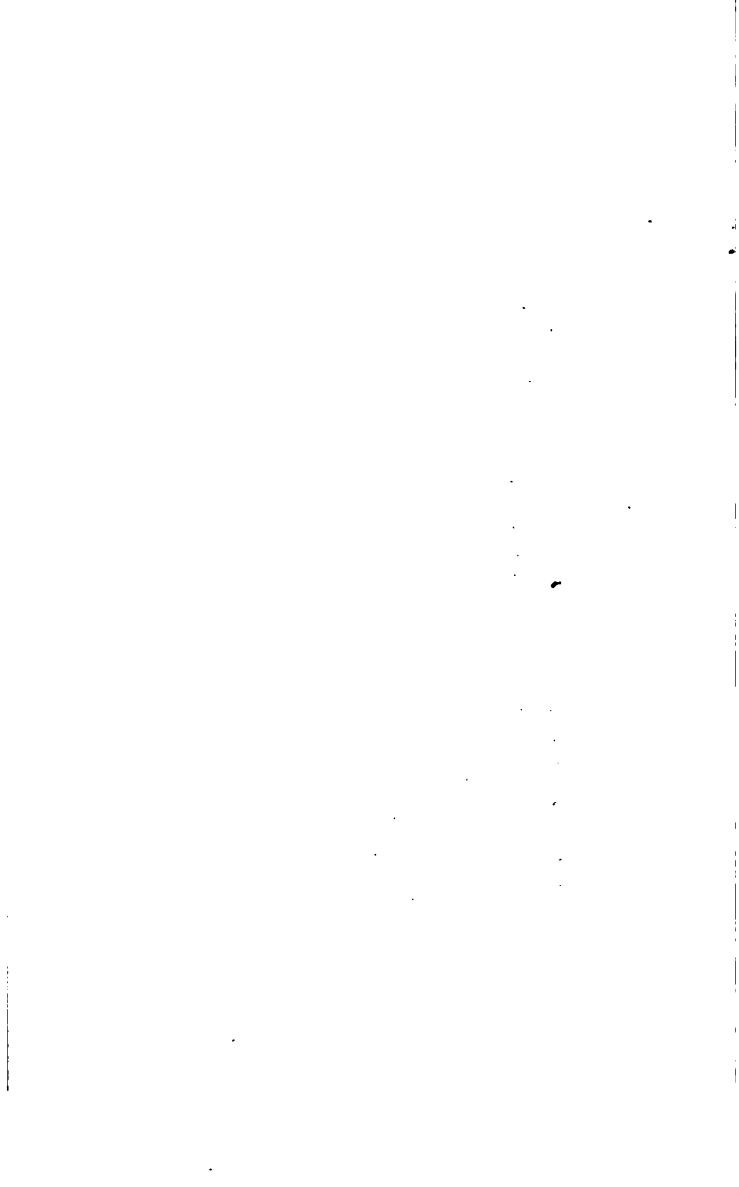
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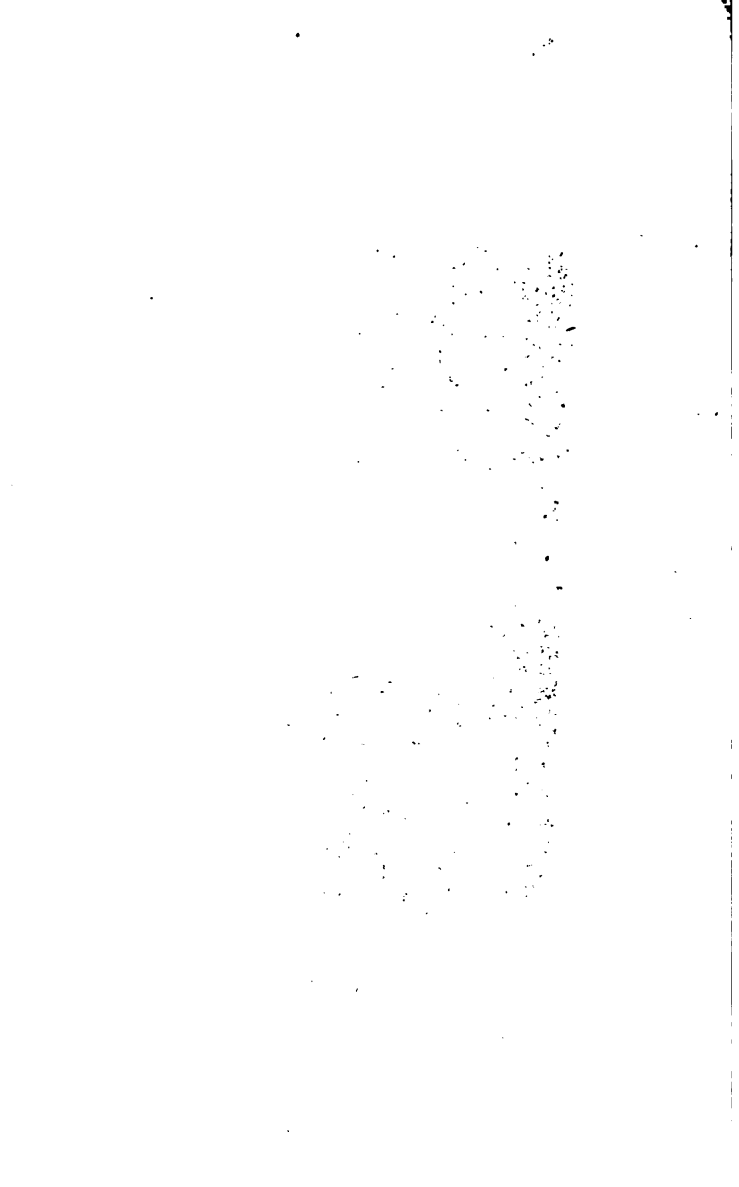




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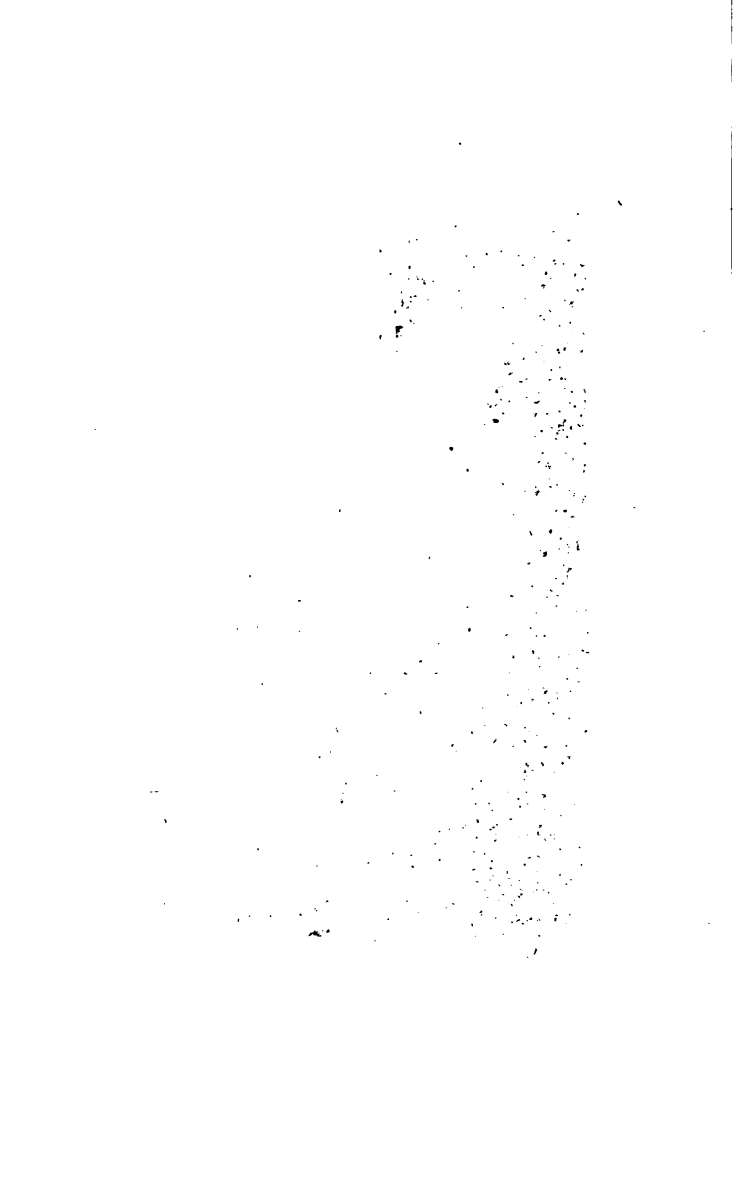
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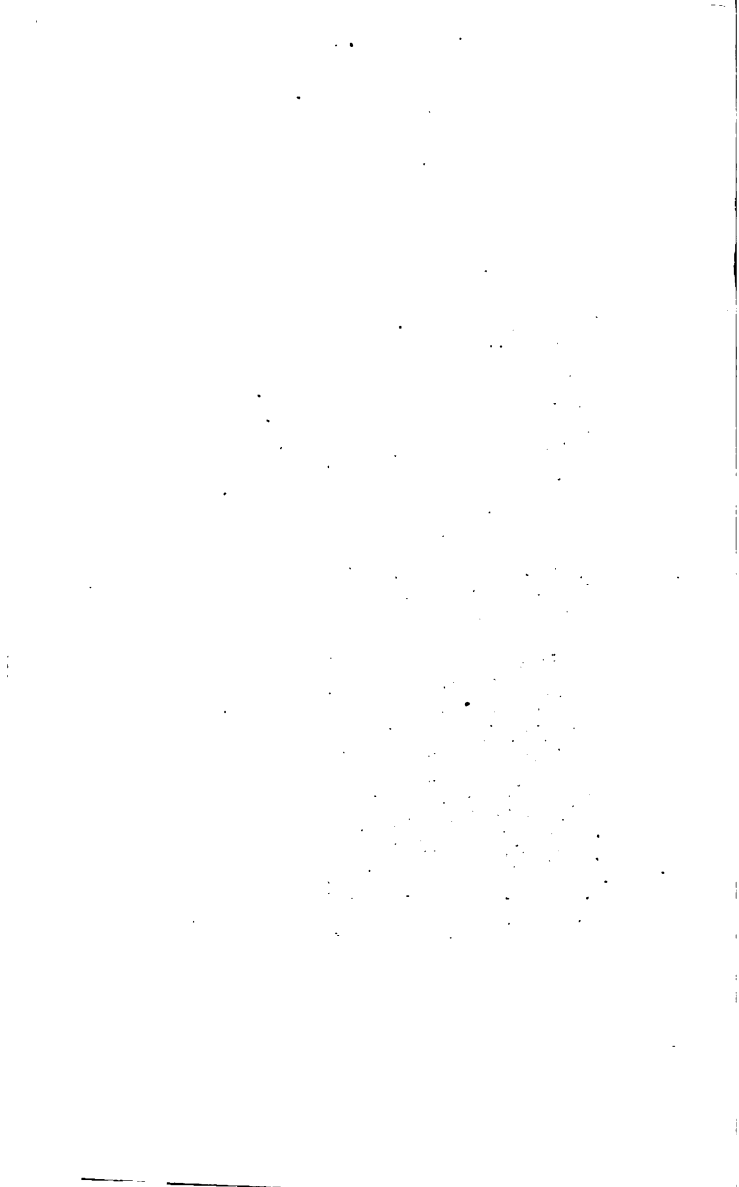


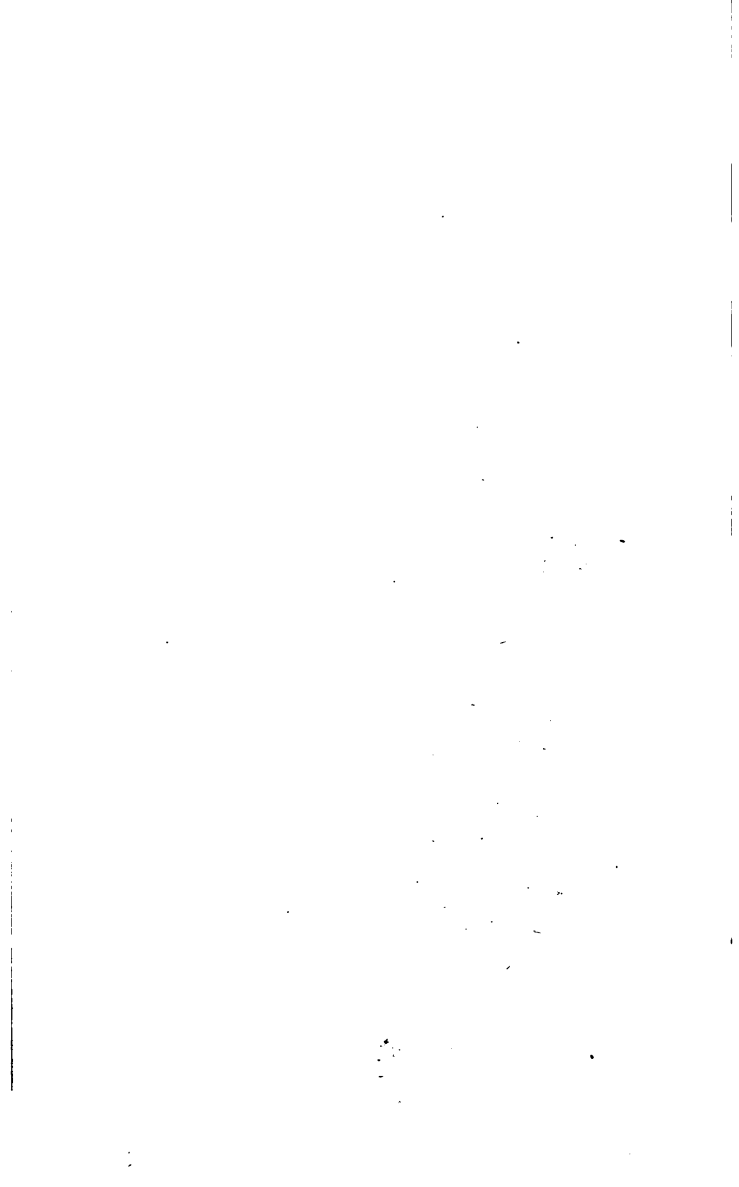


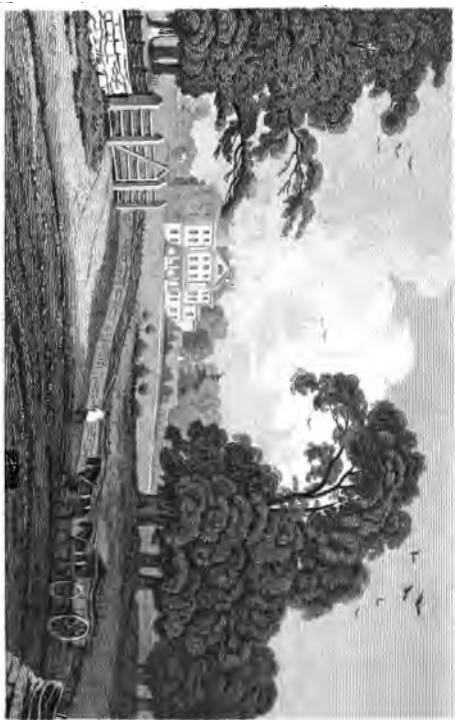
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GODALMING.

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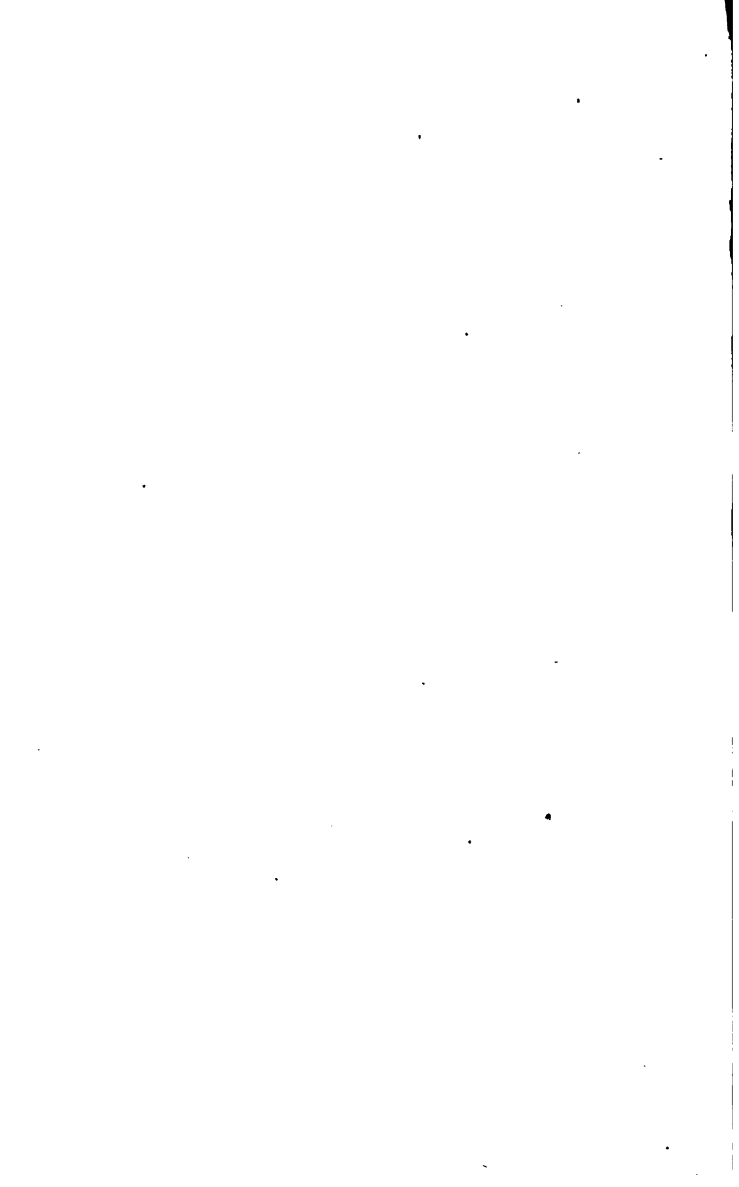


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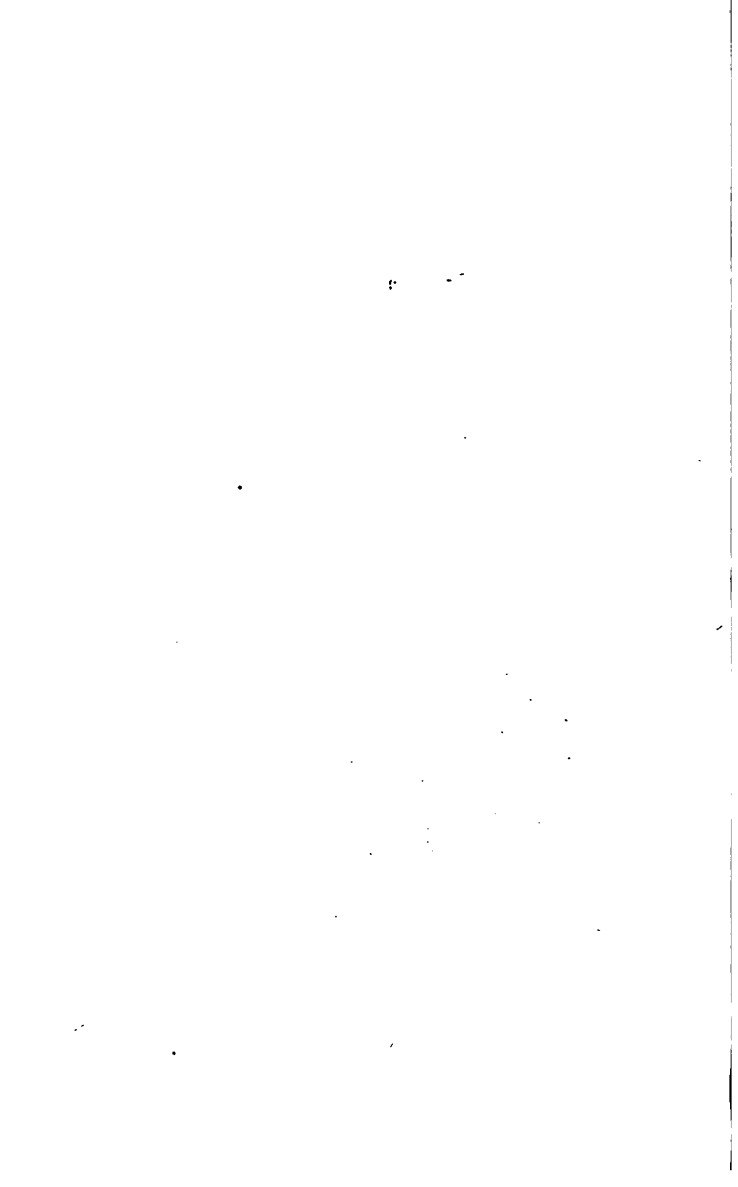


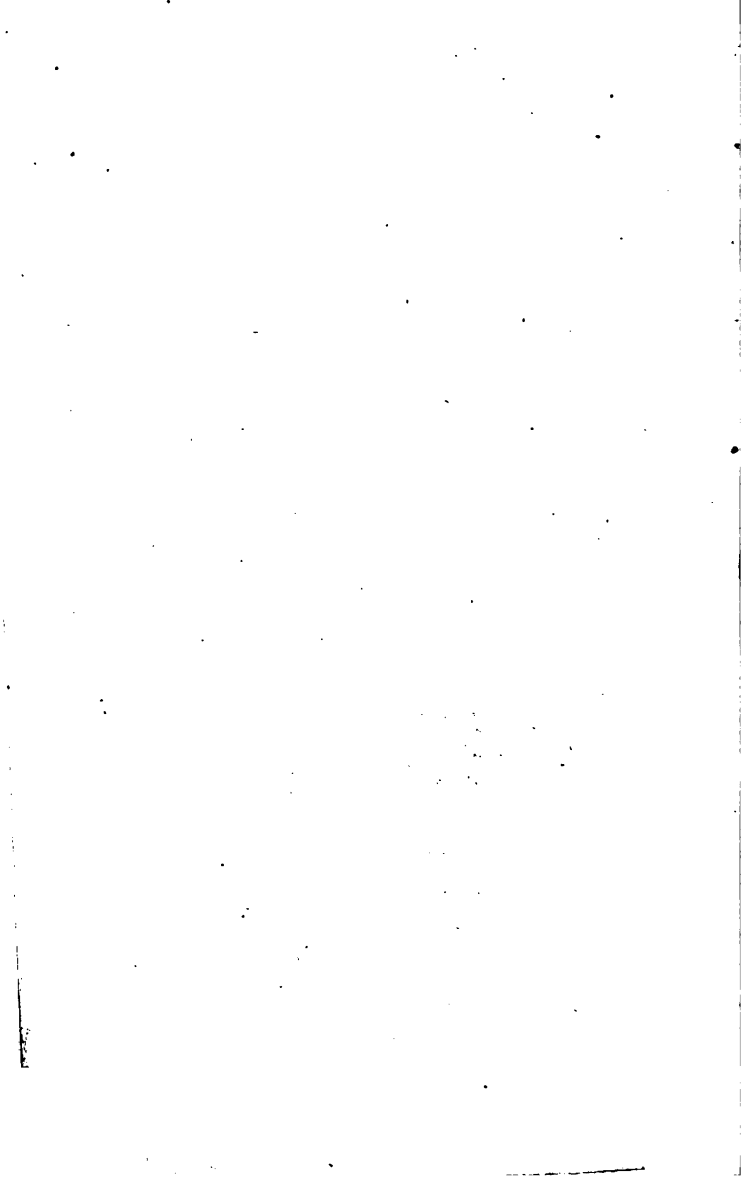
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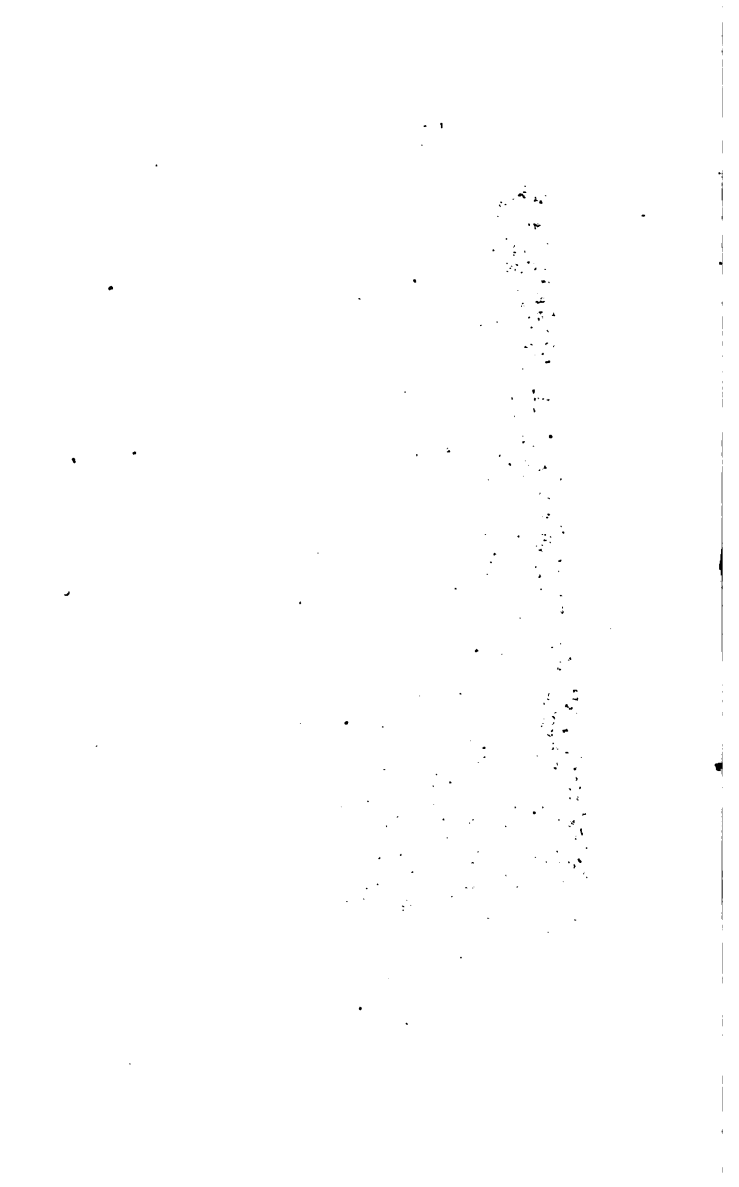


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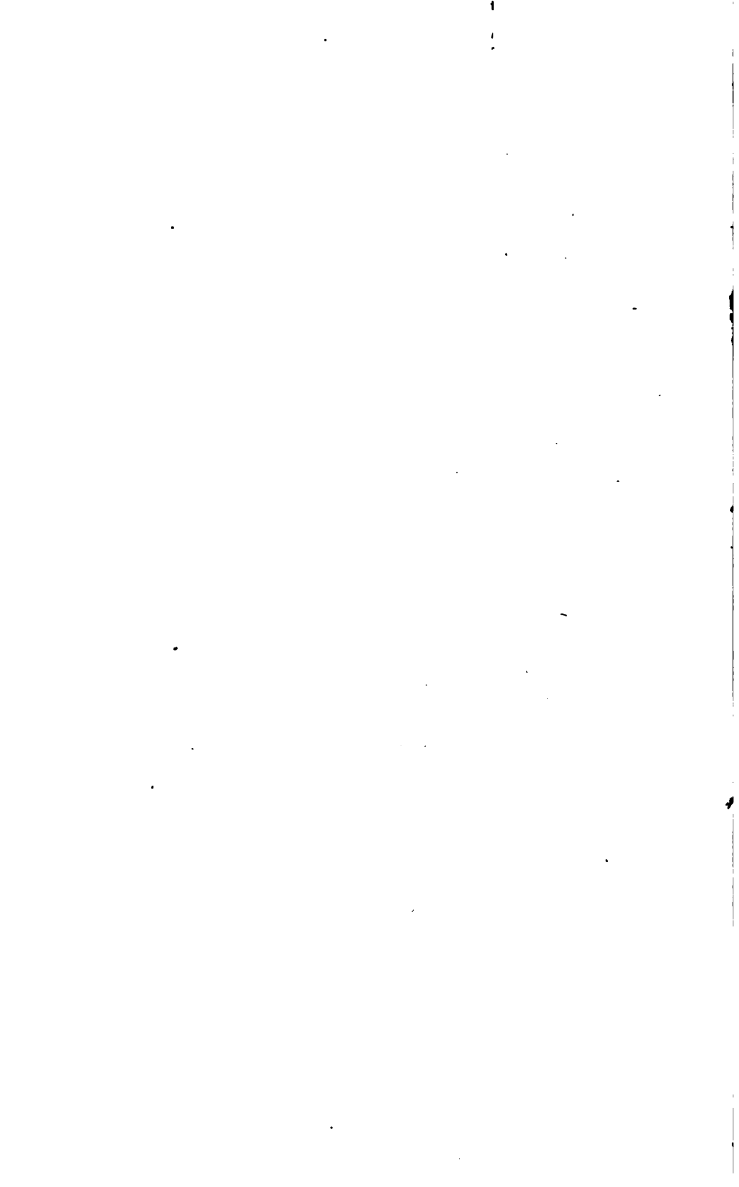


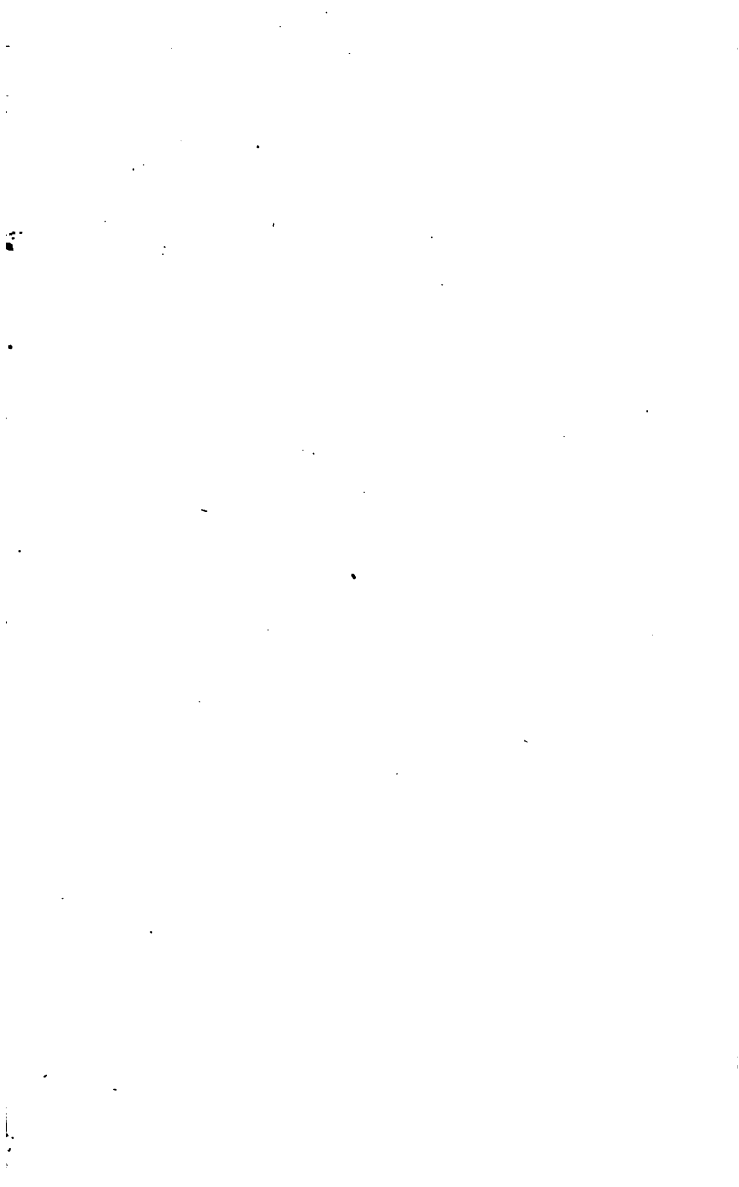
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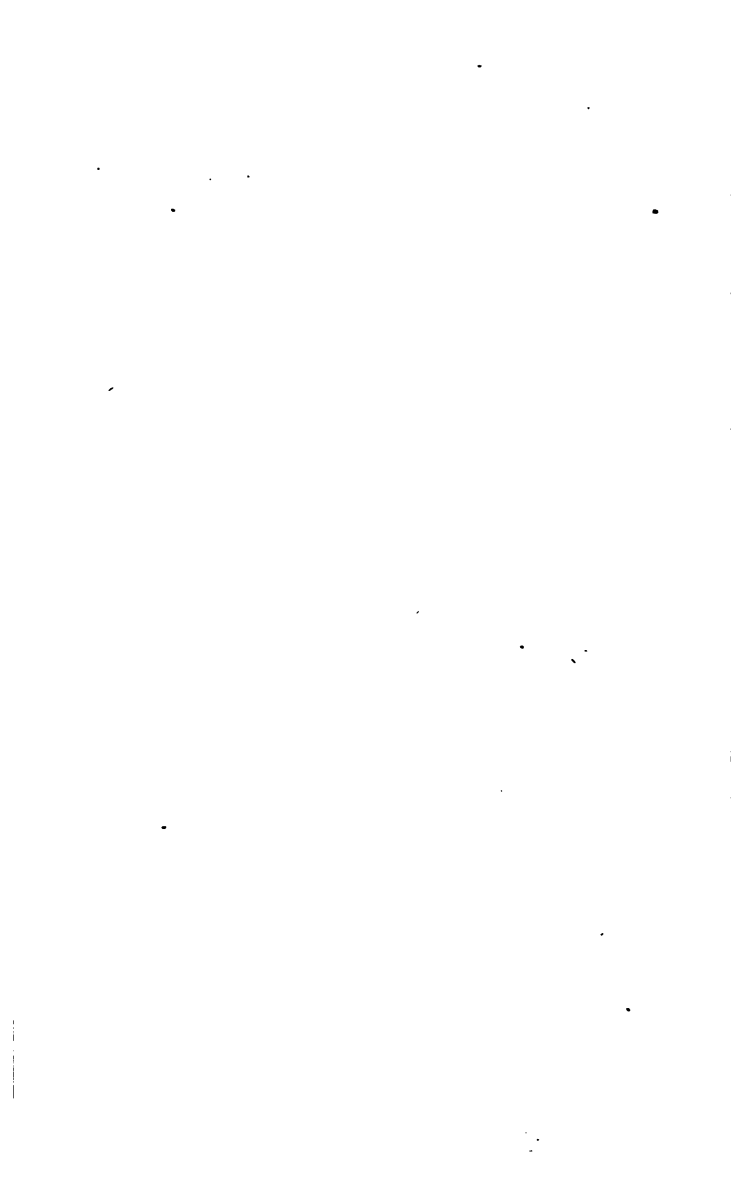
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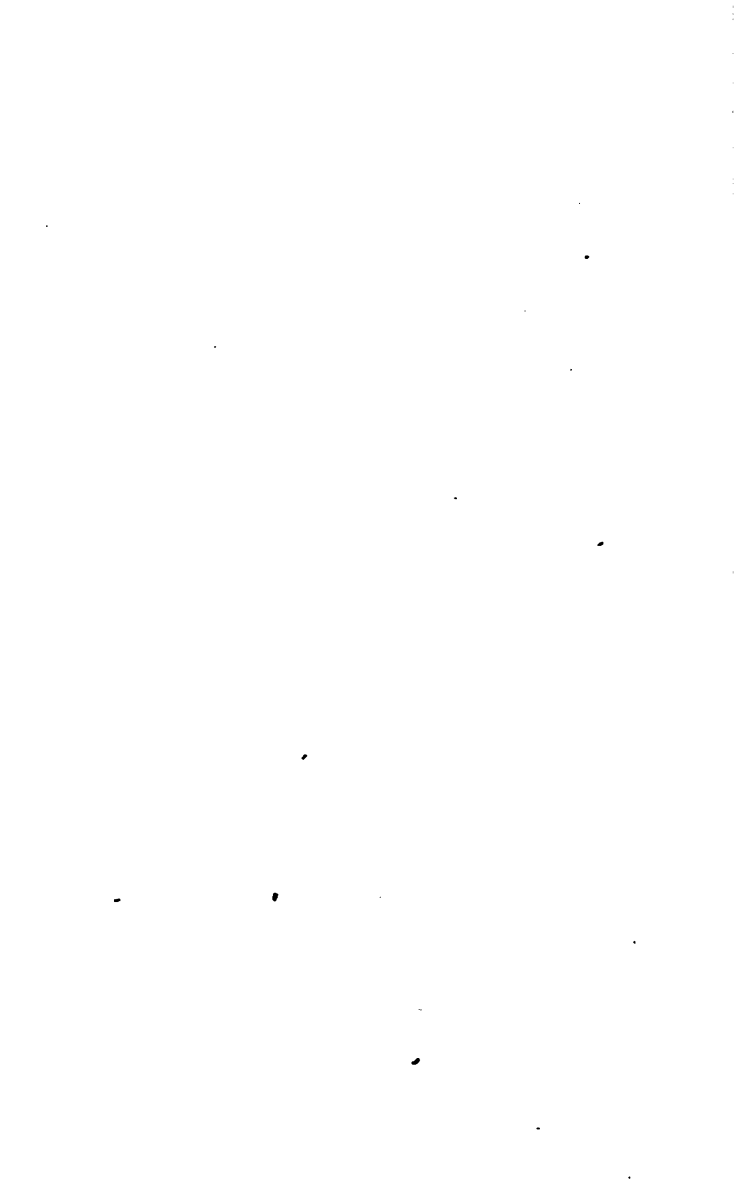
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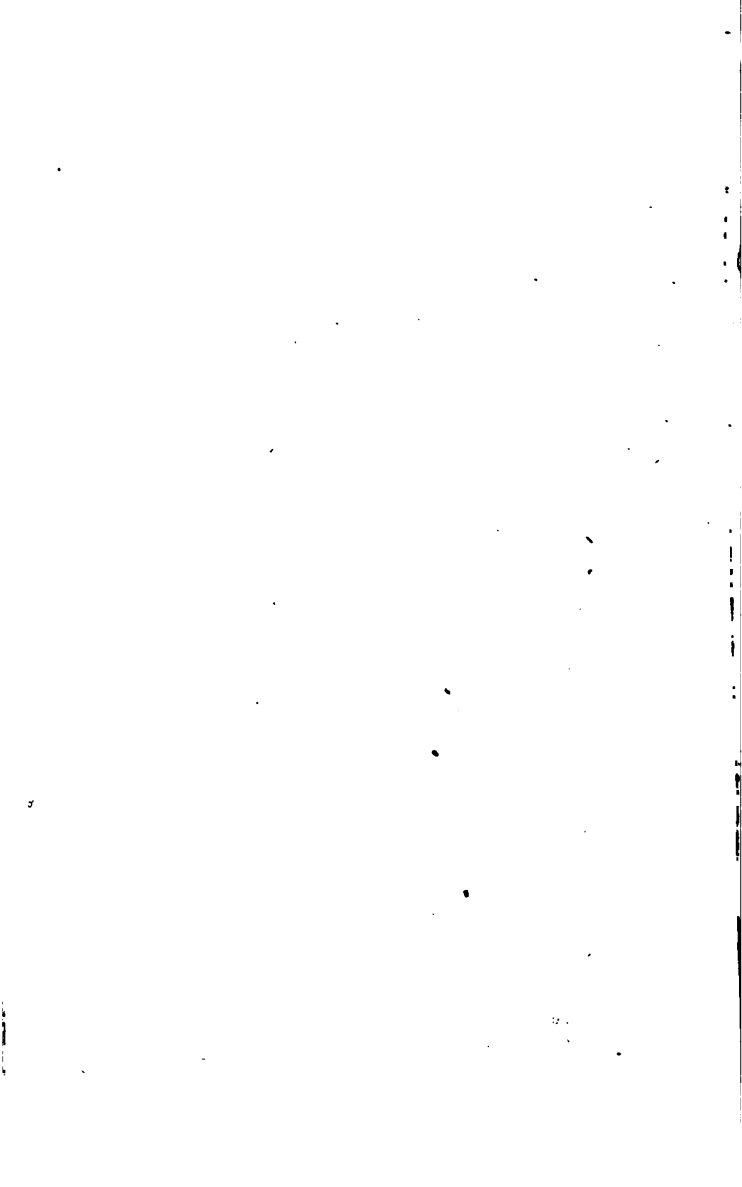
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